PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,956—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th March,
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April,
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	3287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	3625	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews,	15th "
		FRIDAY, 7 P.M.	
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,295	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	21st April 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 25, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO. SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 1st April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, about 29th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE..... 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	5th April.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA ANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

STEAM. CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS. BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1897. Agents.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.;
Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUEURS.
MESS STORES AND PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WOULD DRAW THE ATTENTION OF SECRETARIES OF MESSES AND CLUBS
TO THEIR STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.
Specially selected for importation to this country.
QUALITY and condition of all Goods Guaranteed.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES.

This Company has supplied many of the
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES
and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a
LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES,
fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES
has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included books which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

HOMEWARD BOUND

PASSENGERS

SHOULD INSPECT OUR SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS;
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,
HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
DECK CHAIRS, FROM RS. 2-8.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BLACK HORSEHIDE FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE. TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT,
CASH PRICES
OXFORD SHOES
Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
Rs. 16-0.

BOMBAY.

BEYNON & CO.'S PURE AERATED WATERS

Are always of One Standard, Pure and Brilliant Quality, and perfectly filtered by
THE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN
FILTER. THEORIE. PASTEUR.
SODA, As. 8; LEMONADE, As. 10; ZOLAKONE, As. 12.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION OF THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE WATCHES.

	Rs
Military Popular Watches, metal	15
The Campaign Watches, metal and Silver	From Rs. 25 to 75
Railway Watches, metal and Silver	" " 25 " 85
Railway Calendar Watches, metal	24
Impermeable Watches, metal and Silver	65
Black Dial Watches, in Silver case	75
Fancy coloured Dial Watches, metal	28
Military Model Wrist Watches, metal	32
Military Model Wrist Watches, Gold and Silver	From Rs. 35 to 180
Cheap Model Wrist Watches, metal	20
Splash Board Watches, with cases	" " 40 " 95
Military Pocket Lever Silver Watches	" " 45 & 48
Gentlemen's Silver Watches	" " 50 " 110
English Lever Watches, Silver	" " 95 " 240
Standard Watches in Silver cases	" " 110 " 125
Standard Watches in Gold "	" " 200 " 650
Youth's Silver Watches	" " 35 " 65
Automatic Calendar Watches	150
Jas. McCabe Watches, Gold	350
Thos. Russell & Son's English Silver Watches	95
Thos. Russell & Son's English Gold Watches	From Rs. 450 to 650
Handle's Gold and Silver Watches	" " 85 " 250
Chronometer Watches, Gold	1,200
Convertible Watches, convertible from Hunting into Crystal face and in Gold cases	450
Chronograph Watches in metal cases	90
Chronograph Watches, in Silver	110
Eight-Day Winding Watches	Rs. 90 to 650
Musical Watches	" " 650 " 950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases	" " 30 " 350
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches	500
Perpetual Calendar and Simple Calendar Watches in Gold and Silver	From " 35 to 1,200
Centre Seconds Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 120 " 500
Repeater Watches, in Silver and Gold cases	" " 500 " 2,500
Ladies' Watches in metal, Silver or Gold	15 " 350
The Nursing Sisters centre Seconds Pocket Watches in Gold	Rs. 95 " 110 and 125
Ladies' Presentation Watches	2,500
Chatelaine Watches	From Rs. 45 to 2,500
Ladies' Bracelet Watches in a variety of designs	" " 65 " 2,200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE IDEAL FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN AND INVALIDS, AND FOR GENERAL DIETETIC PURPOSES.

TRITICINE.

Made from the finest grain and guaranteed to remain on the weakest of stomachs.
Since its introduction in England the sale has increased 4,000 per cent., showing that TRITICINE meets a universal want.
Re. 1-12 per tin.
"TRITICINE PUDDINGS ARE DELICIOUS."—("Whitehall Review").

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLAGUE AND ÆRATED WATERS.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE

That all BOTTLES used in our Factory are treated with a powerful antiseptic solution during the washing process, and are rendered perfectly sterile before filling.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

When most people have colds, and are looking out for a remedy.

PECTORAL SYRUP AND LOZENGES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Why not tell them about the best you know of?

Cures Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and is invaluable in all lung troubles. Syrup, Re. 1 per bottle. Lozenges, As. 8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONEY SAVED IS EARNED

commands the best of everything, and money
in buying medicine
just as good as that
by a day's work. Nothing is better than we sell and you SAVE MONEY.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on Friday, the 2nd day of April, 1897, for supplying and laying 4 NEW CAST IRON MAINS, in various places and for works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN F. R. I. B. A. M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

HER HIGHNESS the MAHARANI REGENT desires to express her HEARTFELT THANKS for the KIND MESSAGES of SYMPATHY for her and her Family which she has received from Public Associations and from Private individuals on the occasion of the Fire at her Palace at Mysore.

Her Highness takes this opportunity of thanking all those who so promptly and energetically assisted in controlling the fire. The detachment of Sappers and Miners under the command of Jemadar Alexander, deserve Her Highness' thanks and praise for the efficient aid which their perfect soldierly discipline enabled them to render.

While deeply lamenting the loss of some lives, Her Highness gratefully acknowledges that she is spared from having to deplore a disaster which might have been of still greater magnitude.

By Order,

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secretary, Revenue and General Departments.

Office of the Dewan of Mysore, dated, Mysore 22nd March, 1897.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on Friday the 9th proximo, for the following services for the official year 1897-98:—

1. Repairs to all Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. Supply of Stores.
3. Supply of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Yellow and Red Hill Earth, etc.
4. Watering Roads.
5. Supply of Ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., A.R.I.B.A.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others.....Plaintiff

vs.

1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SHAIK MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURRAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOSAIN CHORGAY.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 29th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1895, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court under the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushavirs or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members or the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REQUIRED

11,000 FEET of 6" SPIGOT and FAUCET CAST-IRON PIPES plain ends as follows:—

5,500 R-ft.	tested to bear water pressure of 200'	head,
3,000 R-ft.	Do.	Do.	150' "
2,500 R-ft.	Do.	Do.	600' "

The Pipes to be delivered at Veravval on or before 7th May 1897. A copy of the specification and terms of agreement can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the office of the Undersigned at Junagadh.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th of April, 1897, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (100) which will be returned if Tender not accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Acting Diwan of Junagadh.

Diwan's Office, Junagadh, 23rd March, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY. —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant, on application.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

THE Undermentioned with 7 years' English experience and 16 years in one of the largest Sugar Works and Distilleries in India is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Active Managing Agent in similar works, he is fully conversant with all pertaining to the manufacture and refining of Sugar, Manufacture and distillation of Spirit, Building, Machinery, Laboratory, etc., etc.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the ESTATE of the late Mr. L. KNOX, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within 30 days from date of this notification, after which no claim will be admitted.

PHILIP J. FALLE,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd March, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of all Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

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PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Remaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon,
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos,

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes,
16. The Dactyles,
17. The Telchines,
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⁂
5. Holy Water.
6. Noctule and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally,
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Bakhanna.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island
10. Le Pays de Cocag

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. a. 1 bon.	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,280
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{40,000 / 12,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. ,0	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	150,000	240	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	250	200	7 pr. ct.	52
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	2125	all	21-5s.	224
National Bank of India	40,000	472½	312½	5 pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	70	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kamgarmchool)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs50	1,150
Bellary	167	3,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	223
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	200	200	25-	275
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	6,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Samachar Press Co., Ld	400	200	200	1.	187½
Deccan City Press Co., Ld	400	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	400	1,280	1,280	dvd Rs12	305
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg —	400	250	—	dvd Rs 1	95
Fort	150	3,000	500	25+80	1,100
French	200	200	200	dvd Rs30	240
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	200	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoll Press	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs10	537
Khanderao —	200	200	all	15 pr. ct	255
Mahura Press Co., Ld					
Maharashtra Cotton Grand Co., Ld.	200	200	200	50	70
Maneckji —	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Marwari Co	2,155	400	400	dvd Rs20	335
Mirror M —	1,000	250	11	15-	210
Mofussil —	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	540
New Indian —	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	140
Prince of Wales —	100	500	500	2	475
Rahimtoola's (Bellary) —	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Ruttonsi Co	2,155	400	400	dvd Rs20	335
Shenvar M —	1,000	250	11	15-	210
Sind Observer —	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs50	540
Subodh Patrika —	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	140
Union Printing Co	100	500	500	2	475
Venkatasaha's (Bellary) —	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Waverley —	200	500	500	20	65
Wasi and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	dvd 3	60
Wasi Boodha —	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	225
Zainul Garaseke Surety Ship Assn —	5,000	100	1012	pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co —	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamg & Co —	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing —	600	300	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld —	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs12	182
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	61
Napier Foundry	1,000	250	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	108
Phillips & Co., Ld —	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	94
Port Canning Co —	3,000	3,000	1,500	dvd Rs20	475
Scaudy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	500	80	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	140
Telephone Co., l	9,990	961	1001	dvd Rs11	2 p
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 15	—	do.	
Ahmedabad & Prantej	4,000	500	500		590
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	100	—	125
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					Half yearly
Asiatic —	1,000	1,100	vall		600
Anglo-Indian —	1,345		100	Nil	45
Arrungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	8 8	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S & W Co., Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	8 per ct.	290
Bombay United —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co —	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld —	600	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India —	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,475
China Mills Co Ld —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills —	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W —	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills —	800	500	500	21	701
Colaba Land & Mills —	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	593
Coorla Mills —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,200
David Mill —	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	540
Dhan Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	530
Empress —	1,100	500	500	dvd	515
Framjee Pet. —	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Industan —	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Hingunghat Mills —	700	600	600	4	670
Howard and Bullough —	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills —	500	1,000	500	30	575
Hydershad —	700	1,000	1,000		1,400
Imperial Cotton —	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld —	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,510
Jam Manufacturing Co., Ld —	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775 ex d
James Greaves —	1,00	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli —	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld —	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeevraj Balloo —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	975
Jubilee Mills —	845	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandelah —	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	745
Khanga and Manfg. Co —	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makanjee —	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Kopold —	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United —	368	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,000
Mahaluxmee —	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga) —	5,400	200	200	15 pr ct	—
Manockjee Petit —	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,257
Mazagon —	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld —	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills —	1,717	100	100	Nil	Fa-
National —	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
New Great Eastern —	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	460
Oriental —	6,795	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Preseldoney Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,250
Queen Mills —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	900
Rajpore Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,210
Sassoon —	1,500	1,000	2,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas —	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India —	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta —	1,312	250	250	dv Rs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld —	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co. —	1,500	500	500	25	365
Star of India —	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Swadeshi Mills —	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance —	3,000	5 K	500	dvd Rs15	803
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co —	200	1,000	1,000	40	53
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	503
Venkatesh Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co —	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	410 x d
Victoria Mills —	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India —	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown —	1,700	100	100	dvd Rs 15	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	—	4
Badhan Pile —	5,000	100	100	—	12
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation —	1,000	2,500	2,500	90	2,150
Do. New Issue —	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld. —	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill —	4,000	500	500	8	3,125
Deccan Paper Mills —	1,000	400	800	8 pr. ct	281
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills —	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld. —	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Ladies Garase-kee Surety Ship Assn —	5,000	100	1012	pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co —	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamg & Co —	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing —	600	300	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld —	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs12	182
Master Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	61
Napier Foundry	1,000	250	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	108
Phillips & Co., Ld —	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	94
Port Canning Co —	3,000	3,000	1,500	dvd Rs20	475
Scaudy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	500	80	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	140
Telephone Co., l	9,990	961	1001	dvd Rs11	2 p

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 15	—	do.	
Ahmedabad & Prantej	4,000	500	500		590
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	100	—	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

					Half yearly
Asiatic —	1,000	1,100	vall		600
Anglo-Indian —	1,345		100	Nil	45
Arrungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	8 8	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S & W Co., Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	8 per ct.	290
Bombay United —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co —	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld —	600	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India —	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,475
China Mills Co Ld —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills —	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W —	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills —	800	500	500	21	701
Colaba Land & Mills —	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	593
Coorla Mills —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,200
David Mill —	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	540
Dhan Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	530
Empress —	1,100	500	500	dvd	515
Framjee Pet. —	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Industan —	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	680
Hingunghat Mills —	700	600	600	4	670
Howard and Bullough —	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills —	500	1,000	500	30	575
Hydershad —	700	1,000	1,000		1,400
Imperial Cotton —	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld —	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,510
Jam Manufacturing Co., Ld —	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775 ex d
James Greaves —	1,00	500	500	20	675
Jaffer Alli —	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ld —	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jeevraj Balloo —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	975
Jubilee Mills —	845	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandelah —	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	745
Khanga and Manfg. Co —	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makanjee —	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Kopold —	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United —	368	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,000
Mahaluxmee —	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga) —	5,400	200	200	15 pr ct	—
Manockjee Petit —	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,257
Mazagon —	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld —	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills —	1,717	100	100	Nil	Fa-
National —	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	535
New Great Eastern —	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	460
Oriental —	6,795	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Preseldoney Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,250
Queen Mills —	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	900
Rajpore Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,210
Sassoon —	1,500	1,000	2,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas —	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India —	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta —	1,312	250	250	dv Rs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld —	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co. —	1,500	500	500	25	365
Star of India —	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	695
Swadeshi Mills —	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance —	3,000	5 K	500	dvd Rs15	803
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co —	200	1,000	1,000	40	53
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	503
Venkatesh Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co —	800	500	500	dvd Rs40	410 x d
Victoria Mills —	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India —	1,203	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills —	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	"	25-15 Nom
Fakia, bar Gold, old	"	25-13
Do. do. new	"	25-14
Australia bar Gold	"	25-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-12
Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Dracons	"	15-15
Silver 17	"	24-3
Do. 216	"	24-19

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 4·52m., 5·32h. Low water, 11·3m.

H. E. the Governor goes on tour to Southern Mahratta Country.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Boys meeting, 8 p.m. (Tea and cake).

Music at the Hospital, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Pretoria, Diego Suarez, Tamatave, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A SOLDIER.—Messrs. Dunnett and Co. have reported to the police that, on the evening of the 23rd instant, a soldier at Colaba snatched away from their coolie two pairs of boots and a pair of slippers, of the collective value of Rs. 17, with which he made off.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Philip Fernandez, residing at Dukar Gully, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the verandah of the house in which he lives into the sweepers' gully, a distance of about fourteen feet, sustaining injury to his head, back, and one of the legs. The man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is being treated.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday next. The papers to be read include :—"About a pair of stockings and other things," by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters; and "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1896," by Mr. Bomanji Byramji Patell.

REPORTED THEFT AT BYCULLA.—Sunder Julal, a milkman, residing at Parel Road, Byculla, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, the theft of Rs. 227 in cash from a locked box, some time during the night of the 23rd instant. The complainant lives in an open shed, which is occupied by several other Purdanee milkmen, and the lock on the box appears to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening at 5 o'clock :—

March	Smart Troops — Lohnhardt
Overture	Light Cavalry — Suppe
Caro, Marci ed Aria	Il Pirata — Bellini
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song — Hamelessi
Gd. Fantasia	Erin — Basquit
Valse	The River of Years — Liddell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Grand March	The Silver Trumpets — Viviani
Overture	Joko — Lindpainter
Selection	Carmen — Bizet
Song	Whisper and I shall Hear — Piccolomini
Selection	The Geisha — Jones
Valse	Wiener Blut — Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Rolice Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Gopal Laximon, a peon in the Common Prison, and Sadoo Ramji, a peon employed in His Majesty's Customs, with causing grievous hurt to Bheewa Bachoo and Gainoo Bhicoo, employed as compositors in a Native press and residing at Oomercarry Cross Lane, Mr. DeLima appeared for the accused. On the night of the 19th instant, the two complainants were seated near a Holi fire in front of their house, when the two accused came there under the influence of liquor, armed with sticks, and assaulted the complainants, No. 1 belabouring the first complainant with his stick and fracturing his right arm, while No. 2 dealt with the second complainant, fracturing his right arm too. The police were informed, but before they appeared on the spot, both the assailants had absconded. The injured men were removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. The two accused were arrested in their house at Oomercarry by the police on the following morning. It appears that about seven months ago complainants and accused, who were neighbours, had a quarrel at a water-pipe, and the present assault was the upshot of that dispute. Both the accused pleaded intoxication. His Worship convicted both the offenders, and as the injuries caused by them to complainants were somewhat serious, sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

909—Vadia and G—Sheriff ohoy Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Pegive G and S and Framjee M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

942—Payne G and S—Hormusjee Aderjee vs Damodher Ruttonsey—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

461-36—Thakordas, D and C—Kana Dhanjee and another vs Cowasjee Etuljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.

486-96—Payne G and S—Husein Nensey Khairaj vs Rahimtulla Khairaj and others—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C.

585-96—Thakurdas D and C—Kesserbai vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others—Ardeshir H and D.

279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J Peace.

205-95—Tyabjee D and C—Valljee Karimbhoy and others—Brown and M, M H Khan and Thakurdas D and C.

683-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hajrabai and another vs Tyeb Hajee Esa and others—Framjee M and M, Pestonjee R and K, Ardeshir H and K.

406-96—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Nowrojee Bodo and others vs Narotumdas Anandjee—Payne G and S.

517-96—Maganlal and H—Ramooover Maauraj and others vs Chunderbhoy Bhagabhanud.

594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobakur vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomas and others—J Peace and In person.

616-93—In person—Peer Mahomed Peerajee vs Ballum Mohomed and another—Hiralal, M and M.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abel, H F	Greenhalgh, Walter	Martin, Robert R
Alexander, C N	Green, G e e Billing	Oliver, Charles H
Anton, Del Medico	Howthorne, Harry	Pillay, Sam
Bicwcet, C T., Major, R A	Hilson, R	Pinch Hayward, Mrs
Bloomfield, J G	Hatch, L H, Dr	Pinder, P
Bailey, C	Houston, John	Ryder, H
Chusel, Gusta	Hall, W	Ramu Gurkha Tej
Cale, C C, Mr	Heller, Max	Richards, J
Chorlton, W B	Hamilton, Lillas, Dr	Sandilands, P
Cajo, Umberto	Izzard, A H	Sandilands, E C
Cox, H E	John, A A	Spence Reginald, Mrs
Curtis, M S	Jacomb, Nurse	Styne, Geo A Le
Cooper, Mr	Johnson, Mary B, Miss	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Daniel, A	Kelly, H P, Mrs	Tancock, O K Capt R A
Dickson, D D	Kauntiz, Louis	Tulsiram
Ebuljee Jamsetjee	Knoll, Hans	Virji, Narayenji
Ferrar, Michael H (Bengal, C S)	Kohlhoff E M	Vaz, J
Falkenflug, S	Lawsen, H	Wilkins, Reverendar Erwin
Frances, Jus	Laurence, G H	Wells, W G, Mrs
Grant, J, Col	Littsdale, E M Miss	Weeks F
Griffin, Robert	Muller, Egon	Wallace, E A
Gaucheran, Thos	Mitchell, W J, Lt	Zuckermann, Ewa
Golfa, Frane (M R C S)	Moffat, Douglas	
Ceary, J W	Morse, P E	
	Minshin, C P, Capt	

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

8·30 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

A HOUSE BUILT UPON THE SAND cannot have a permanent foundation; and the same may be said of every undertaking in life. Success, to have a permanent effect, must be built upon something solid, or it will crumble into ashes when seemingly within our grasp. The foundation of anything of value must be carefully laid, or it will soon become useless. This remark is particularly applicable in reference to our health, for if it is not firmly established through the blood being pure and the stomach in regular order, we are liable at any time to be fatally attacked by disease. Holloway's Pills and Ointment lay a foundation of good health which will be permanent and strong as a rock.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6 d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

SOON after starting the boys' school, the urgent necessity of making some provision for girls, children of European parents, who, from circumstances peculiar to this country, are very distressing objects of charity, was also pressed on the committee, and a start was made with six girls in a portion of the schoolmaster's house, close to the boys' school, who were placed under a matron, due arrangement being made for their education. With a view to put this department of the school on a permanent basis, and to better regulate its affairs, and also to enlist the sympathies and countenance of the ladies of the settlement, the committee thought it advisable to form a committee of lady directresses, with a lady patroness at their head, with full control of the girls' department, which was entirely placed under them. The following ladies formed the first committee :—Mrs. Brown (patroness), Lady Austruther, Mrs. Torin, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Davies, and Mrs. Carr, with power to add to their number and fill up vacancies. They were empowered to admit and to dismiss girls either as boarders or day-scholars, also to order and direct all things appertaining to their diet, clothing, instruction, and domestic management, and to suggest to the Managing Committee of the Society, who had the control of the funds, from time to time, such arrangements as they may, in their judgment, conceive most conducive to the object in view.

The ladies entered in their new duties in a zealous manner, and most liberally patronised and supported the institution, their subscriptions and benefactions in the first quarter standing at the respectable figure of Rs. 3,225. A house was rented near the Cathedral, at a monthly rent of Rs. 150, which his Excellency the Governor undertook to defray on behalf of the Government. This grant is still continued to the Society. Eighteen more boarders and one half-boarder were immediately received into the school, thus raising the number to twenty-five. The National Society at Home, being apprised of the establishment of the schools, wrote that the intimation of the formation of a society, under the auspices of the Government of Bombay, for imparting the benefits of the National system of education to a class of children, having the strongest claims upon Christian benevolence, to rescue them from profligacy and heathenism, having been laid before them, it excited a general feeling of the liveliest gratification. Assuring the Bombay Society that there is no assistance that the National Society can contribute towards the success of their exertions, which they will not most cheerfully afford; and that particularly in procuring a master and mistress fully qualified to perform all the duties of their respective offices, no pains will be spared." The S. P. C. K. offered to supply all their tracts and books at a reduction, and afterwards at half the prices. They also made grants of some books from time to time. Besides learning to read, write, and cipher, Bible and catechism were regularly taught. The girls were chiefly brought up in household duties, and sewing, darning, cutting out, and making of clothes and linen were the chief occupations. Washing, ironing, and bleaching was also added, and they made such progress in these lines in a short time that, besides doing all the washing of the school, and making clothes and linen for themselves, and keeping them in repairs, they did a lot of work for the public, which produced on an average about Rs. 300 a year. Great difficulty was experienced by the committee in providing teachers for their schools until 1813, when a couple sent out from home arrived in this country to take charge of the establishment. With their assistance, the committee aimed at training deserving boys and girls as teachers, and their efforts were very successful. Adult teachers from regimental or other schools were also permitted to acquaint themselves with the National Circular system. Mr. and Mrs. Coopar, the first pair of teachers from home, after serving for about three years, died in 1821, within a few days of each other. Later on the committee, with a view to improve not only to quality of the teaching, but also to meet the increasing demand for trained teachers throughout the provinces, formed Normal training classes under qualified teachers imported from home. This system is still pursued and has thus enabled the Society to provide generally for their own staff as well as for several other schools in the country. The Indian vernacular, in accordance with a simple plain dietary. Their clothing was that of form. The mornings were devoted to work and afternoons to school instruction. The Government House was then close to the schools, the premises in Apollo Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and formerly known as Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s offices. The Ladies' Committee afterwards started a special "Ladies Fund," and through the benevolent exertions of Lady Nightingale the collections reached the handome sum of Rs. 10,000, and it was designed to lay out the interest thereof in providing clothing for the girls. It must be remembered that the first wards of the Society were mostly picked up from the streets or rescued from the hands of natives, and it was a matter of great difficulty to bring them up to observe discipline and a correct sense of the various duties to be attended to in a rigid manner. Among the rules made by the ladies the following were mentioned as crimes to be punished :—Telling lies; deceit of any kind; taking God's name in vain; using bad words; stealing; keeping anything belonging to another; talking or playing at church during prayers; and absence from church. Amongst the faults to be punished were mentioned :—Coming to School with dirty hands and face, or with uncombed hair, and not being sorry for their faults. It was also arranged to reward merit in attentions to lessons and work; civility and obedience to teachers; coming to school with clean hands, face, and hair; constant at school and church; quietest and quickest at work; no mark on the black list for a month. The Rev. D. Carr, Senior Chaplain at Bombay, considerably and almost uninterruptedly worked as secretary of the Society and the Ladies Committee for about 20 years. After succeeding to the Archdeaconry, he was raised to the exalted position of the Lord Bishop of Bombay in 1833. The Diocese was just then formed, and he was the Bishop of the Diocese, containing some of the property stolen in the dacoity, was found by the police in the hills in a deserted Berad encampment, along with meat and weapons, and all sorts of other things. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the jury, has acquitted the appellant of the dacoity and murder, but he has convicted him, agreeing with two and differing from three of the members of the jury, who were assessors for this charge, of the offence of voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property under section 414 of Penal Code. The Sessions Judge thinks that, in order to divert suspicion from himself and throw it on the Berad dacoits, the accused placed the bundle he had stolen in the house of Rudrappa, the first class head constable, caused a bogus find of them to be made by the police. In the bundle, mixed up with the stolen ornaments, certain other ornaments were found, which are said to have belonged to the accused. The whole case for the prosecution rests upon proof that those ornaments do belong to the accused. We can understand that the acc

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1 P.M.

The property of Captain LEVESON GOWER—2
1 thoroughbred brown waler gelding, 15-2, aged, goes in double and sin le harness, very fast trapper, ridden as body guard charger last year, and regularly by a lady, very quiet and conddential, sold as owner leaving Bombay.
The property of Captain WILLIAM C. WALTON—
1 grey Arab gelding, about 15-2, 9 years, rides 12 stone, has old splints, otherwise believed quite sound, hunted regularly without a mistake in the Bombay season, very handy and pleasant hack, snaffle mouth, trained charger.
The property of Capt in LOVEL T—
1 grey Arab gelding, 15-3, WITC, about 5 years old, hunted in Poona last season, broken to harness.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart.
1 L B chesnut pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive with hood.
1 malanquin office shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach box.
1 child's pony.
1 single seated office brougham.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wheldridge, Roberts and others, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China, Japanese and majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hicks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful bay horse quiet to ride and drive, a strong grey galloway, ladies' and gentlemen saddles valuable musical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 ebony wood cottage piano.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction at Prangee Hall, Gun Powder Road, Mazagon, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer" in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hicks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome, strong English-built vis-a-vis Victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large six open carved partition screen, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT proceeded to Europe, and also the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esquire, changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—
On Wednesday the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Foremen's Bungalow, G. I. P. R., the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, Singer's sewing machine on stand, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, No. 6 cooking stove, room roses, etc., the property of the late Mr. MCDONALD, Foreman.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 43 CASES WHITE GROUND PRINTS, 1 CASE WHITE STRIPE DORIA AND 1 CASE WHITE NANSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Sardarmull Fuchand and on account and at the risk of Ganeshdas Gingadass—
518 F 678 47; 618 52; } —30 cases each 60 pieces white
638 63 663 67 668 726 3 77 } ground prints, 33 34 inches, 46 48 yards.
74 S F—773 75, 776 77, 783 85—8 cases each 50 pieces white ground prints, 32 inches, 45 48 yards.
78 S F—636 12—5 cases each 60 pieces white ground prints, 33 34 inches, 46 48 yards.
3 998 S F—539—1 case 71 pieces white stripe doria, 32 inches, 38 40 yards.
7 S F—283—1 case 150 pieces white nansooks, 34 inches, 18 yards, No. 116.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, washhand, and dressing tables, conversation sofas and chairs, easy, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobe, chest of drawers almyrah, etc.
An invoice of 9 cases enamelled ware, just landed ex s.s Imperator, consisting of round dishes, bowls, plates, ewers, soap-dishes, shaving pots, covers, etc.,
On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. N. Karanee and Co., ex s.s. Britannia—
N V G—15 bundles iron sheets, 36" by 10" and 25" by 20.
By order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co. and on account of management—
1 fine diamond weighing about 12 carats set in a gold ring

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome grey Arab horse going in harness.
1 double seated bougham with bay horse and harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors and executrix of the late Assistant Surgeon John William Shephard, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., household furniture, musical and other books, photographic camera, wearing apparel, uniform dress, sword, etc.
The property will be on view this afternoon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate, glassware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano by "Schiedmayer" in excellent order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hicks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome, strong English-built vis-a-vis Victoria in very good order, a powerful chesnut Arab horse with a set of single harness, a large six open carved partition screen, sexton, etc., the property of Captain J. AVENT proceeded to Europe, and also the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esquire, changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial mahogany and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, a sympathetic square pianoforte by Ross and Co., English-made single seated brougham by Silk and Sons, London, in very good order, specially made to order, English-made victoria by Lawrie and Marshall, London two showy bay Arab horses and one bay waler horse, all going in single a double harness, sets of single and double harness, valuable books on medicine, general literature and fiction, surgical instruments, Doctor's desk for tabloids, Carter's literary machine, Brussels' and Cambay carpets, telescopic brass hall and table lamps by Hinks, brass bedstead, table ornaments, pewtry, etc., the property of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. FARUKH.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
Bombay, March 26, 1897.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the Comercarry Road, Cross Lane, outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 13th proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Dewkavalbai the widow and executrix of the last will of the late Thacker Bhanji Khimji, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of April 1892 and made between Thacker Naraen of the one part and the said Thacker Bhanji Khimji of the other part, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the said Indenture the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Inamdari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. S. de Esperance together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the West on the Comercarry Road, Cross Lane in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old Nos. 31 and 33 New Street Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 14 and 23 and Comercarry Road, B Ward, Nos. 3503, 3504, 3505 and 3506 and Fazandari and r No. 8 containing by admeasurement 375 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east partly by the public passage called the Comercarry Pakhady Cross Lane, on the West by the property of Rustomjee Pestonji, on the North partly by the Government ground and partly by the Fazundari gutters and on the South by the property of Avnajee Sutwajee Bonday, and which said premises are in the occupation of sale tenants of NURSEY NARONJEE.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. c.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered as Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superb Ly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

NOW READY.
TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA. J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (fts 15), and double Harness (fts. 30.) and Saddle (fts 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

OWING to an interruption in the cable, the daily commercial and financial telegrams through Reuter did not come to hand to-day as usual, and our news this morning is entirely of a local character.

COTTON.—In the absence of advices from Liverpool and New York by wire, neither buyers nor sellers have been disposed to offer, and there has been very little doing in this market. The feeling, however, is weaker for forward delivery. Last evening Rs. 180 for "Good" Bhownuggur was paid, for May delivery; and, to-day, there have been no buyers at over Rs. 179 per candy. Official quotations are much the same as before.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,322 bales.
Wheat	2,837 cwts.
Linseed	1,048 "
Rapeseed	1,404 "
Gingellyseed	1,078 "
Castorseed	1,542 "
Rice	18,718 "

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the absence of telegrams from the other side no business has been reported in this market to-day, rates being nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and unsettled in the absence of the usual telegraphic advices from London, at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have again been very scarce, and there was only a small enquiry for Bank media of remittance. On receipt of news regarding the sale of Council Bills in London yesterday, rates became steadier, and some transactions in ready Wire Transfer took place at 1s. 3 1-8d.; the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32 to 1d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3½d. "
Francs do.	100 ¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day and rates for 3½ per Cents have stood at the reduced opening quotations of 101 7-8 for cash, and 101 for the coming settlement, 97½ nominal, having been quoted for the other denominations.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in this market to-day, and we make the following alterations in our list this evening:—Queen Mill shares, Rs. 60 higher; and Swadeshi, Rs. 10; in Presses Volkarts, are Rs. 50 higher; and Mofussil, and New Indian, Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,350 per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,500	30	19,530
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	...	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	23,461	1,36,720	949	1,61,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,221	979	1,85,660
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,430	29,237	81	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,88,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,201
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 6th March 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	33,070	43,510	..	10,436	...	55,437
Parcels, &c.	57,133	37,482	19,448	...	177,203	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,851	2,903	...	55	...	10,325
Total for week	93,054	84,094	8,957	...	...	...
Aggregate	10,43,151	1031713	...	...	11,441	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 13th March, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,55,079	4,93,740	6,516	6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	7,69,191
Decrease				1,11,876

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,80,900	4,000	4,00,900
Or per mile of Railway	69	167	3	239
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,28,628	22,18,255	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,42,628	24,98,255	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,79,921	2,53,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,405	63,313	44,30,055

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date ..... " 8,44,353

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	March 9 Rs.	A.	P.	March 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,33,01,608	0	1	1,73,58,191	14	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,79,931	7	9	5,41,41,977	9	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,17,055	12	9	7,06,904	5	1
Sundries	17,30,499	5	1	19,15,717	4	3
	Rs. 10,29,29,576	8	11	10,21,92,794	0	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	37,46,041	0	0	42,71,168	0	0
Other authorised Investments	60,60,237	4	0	61,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,81,40,061	15	0	2,76,78,311	15	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,25,75,373	8	7	2,27,85,350	3	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,28,36,429	7	4	1,33,82,412	4	0
Balances with other Banks	22,97,162	4	0	23,24,495	14	7
Bullion	4,859	11	4	4,459	11	4
Dead Stock	13,33,281	5	4	13,33,866	6	9
Stamps	10,387	6	0	30,607	12	6
Sundries	11,51,892	4	10	11,88,198	9	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,68,811	6	1	1,10,83,161	10	6
Do. at Branches	1,35,01,146	9	5	1,20,39,103	6	0
	Rs. 10,29,29,576	8	11	10,22,32,794	0	9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th March, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,24,487	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,03,224	do.
Others Deposits	7,82,021	Inc.
Post Bills	1,89,299	do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	5,81,547	Inc.
Loans	4,61,740	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,09,977	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	5,45,983	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,14,533	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,66,033	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS—RONAN—March 19, at St. Anthony's Church, Lahore, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore, Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, A. M. S., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late M. Ronan, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

THE figures we were able to lay before our readers three weeks ago in regard to the foreign commerce of this Presidency up to the end of January, showed how injurious had been the combined visitation of plague and famine. The detailed statement for the whole of India, issued by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, shows that although Bombay is the principal sufferer, the restriction of business is severely felt at the other principal ports. The total export of foreign and Indian merchandise for the month was valued at eight crores and three-quarters of rupees as compared with ten crores and three-quarters in the first month of 1896, and 1,045 lakhs in that of 1895. The imports of merchandise were valued at 548 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 623 in the previous year and 690 in 1895. For the ten months of the financial year ending on January 31st, the total imports of merchandise (61 crores) exceed by 423 lakhs those for 1895-96, and by 201 lakhs those of the preceding year—a fact which shows that business was brisk until famine and plague interrupted its current. The falling off in exports since then has been so heavy as to more than submerge the favourable balance for the earlier part of the financial year. The total for the ten months was under 84 crores, as compared with 91 and one-third crores in 1895-96, and 88¾ in 1894-95. The figures we have given are in each case exclusive of Government stores and of treasure, both Government and private, as their inclusion is not requisite for the purpose of arriving at an estimate of the extent to which the present gloomy state of affairs has told upon our commerce. It may be remarked in passing, however, that receipts of silver have gone down, but not so largely as the situation would seem to warrant. This can only be accounted for on the supposition that the pinch of the famine has not as yet been fully felt by the people; or else that speculative purchases are being made in readiness for a revival of trade. It need scarcely be said that no sign whatever exists at present of such revival, and indeed there can be none until it is fairly certain that next season's crops will be plentiful. In view of the dullness of both wholesale and retail business in almost every department, it is very noteworthy that rumours of failures are not more numerous, especially in Bombay. It is little short of wonderful that traders generally are in so strong a position as to be able to stand this paralysis of business month after month, and the fact clearly shows that trade has been conducted on very sound bases for years past.

The exports of Indian produce and manufacture for the ten months to the end of January are less in value than those for the corresponding months of the previous year by 718 lakhs of rupees. As might have been expected, the heaviest proportionate falling off is in wheat. The quantity shipped from India—the greater part of it before famine became certain—was 1,900,000 cwt. as compared with 9,550,000 cwts. in the preceding ten months, and 6,200,000 cwts. in 1894-95. In January, as in December, the export was infinitesimal, consisting of 5,585 cwts. only. Owing to the scarcity in the North-West, whose surplus wheat mainly goes abroad via Karachi, Bombay has for the time regained its position as the principal exporting centre; the shipments at Karachi have fallen by nine-tenths, as compared with last year. It is noteworthy that the falling off in the export of gram, jowari, bajri, and the other pulse grains, despite the important place they occupy in the food-stuffs of the people, by no means corresponds with that of wheat. The consignments, although below those of the exceptional year 1895-96, are not far short of those for the first ten months of 1894-95. Neither have the shipments of rice sunk so greatly below the average, as might have been expected. They amounted to nearly eighteen million cwt. as compared with 22 and one-third million in the preceding ten months. The greatest proportionate decrease was in Bengal rice, but Burma is three millions of cwt. behind its normal export of 14 millions. The total quantity of grain and pulse food-stuffs of all kinds leaving the country was 21 and one-third million cwt. as compared with 34 millions in the previous year. The fact that the value of these food-stuffs does not show a proportionate decrease, is due to the higher rates prevailing in the Continental markets in this season of comparative scarcity. The expansion of what is at present a rather limited trade in wheat flour has not been suspended by the famine; indeed, the development has been at an accelerated rate. The more important tea industry has likewise grown; 140 millions of pounds were shipped as compared with 131 millions and 119 millions in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. The sugar trade has also developed. Taking all the items together the exports of articles of food and drink went down to 19¼ crores in value, as compared with 23¼ and 22¼ crores in the corresponding ten months of the two previous years.

The value of cotton exports was 974 lakhs as compared with 1,033 lakhs in 1895-96. That the reduction is no more marked is explained by the fact that a large part of the bumper crops of the 1896 season was sent away during the first quarter of the current financial year. Of late, too, cotton has gone forward better than might have been expected in view of the absence from Bombay of so many of the men who usually manage the business. Japan is far and away our best customer; her total takings for the ten months were 1,051,000 cwts. Germany being second with 665,000 cwts. Our exports of cotton, twist, and yarn for the ten months show a satisfactory increase of about 20 per cent., the total value being 657 lakhs. China took no less than 619 lakhs worth of this total, and her orders were correspondingly large in the two preceding years. She is therefore not only our principal market, but also our only important one. The next largest customer, the Straits Settlements, only bought 18½ lakhs worth. In piece-goods, however, she stands third on the list, and is very closely followed by Ceylon. The first place is taken by the East Coast of Africa (21½ lakhs), whose industrial development has not reached the stage of local cotton manufacture. The value of the whole trade for the ten months was 104 lakhs as compared with 128 lakhs in 1895-96. The month of January shows a heavy drop in this class of exports, and one which there is only too much reason to fear, has been greatly accelerated since then, owing to the practical suspension of the mill industry. Bombay has during the ten months fully maintained its long lead in the export of cotton goods and yarn, but the increase on the figures for Bengal is so great as to indicate that even in this department the facilities afforded by the railway companies on the other side of India are beginning to tell in favour of Calcutta. It would seem that port is obtaining this class of business from the Central Provinces, in spite of their being much nearer Bombay. In the exports of jute there has been an increase in the value by 74 lakhs, but in oilseeds business has declined in the ten months from 796 to 736 lakhs. The shipments of indigo have fallen in value by about 40 per cent., and for the period named only amount to 234 lakhs of rupees. In opium there is a drop of 38½ lakhs and and in oils of 10 lakhs. Amid so many depressing factors it is noteworthy that the progressive increase in our trade in metals of India manufacture is being continued. Their value in the ten months was 12½ lakhs as compared with 9½ and 7½ in the same period of the two preceding years. The only other noteworthy increase in a period in which diminished shipments have been the order of the day is in the value of living animals.

THE weekly official mortality returns show a still further decrease, the total being 1,139, equivalent to a death-rate of 70·55 per annum per thousand. Within the month of March the weekly total has fallen from 1,484, and the figures of unconcealed plague cases from 692 to 438. The diminution is satisfactory and gratifying, and may be more readily appreciated when we remind our readers that in the first week of the month the daily total mortality from all causes was over 200, and it is now roughly 160. From a daily return of a hundred or more new attacks we now merely have returns of seventy-five, and this with a population which has increased appreciably during the month. It is merely necessary to drive through the Native Town to discover this, for though the ominous red rings on the door-posts are usually the centres of a group of empty houses and shops, the streets are fuller, the people busier, and here and there it is possible to identify shop after shop, tenement after tenement closed a month ago, now open. In Bandora, too, we are glad to notice a falling off in the past seven days. The returns we publish elsewhere show that instead of eighty new cases and seventy-seven deaths recorded last week, there were only thirty-six attacks and thirty-six deaths. This is a most marked diminution which unfortunately the local authorities do not attempt to explain. Their total from the outbreak now reaches the figures of 871 attacks and 738 deaths, proportions on the population far in excess of those of Bombay. Now that house-to-house visitation is being vigorously prosecuted, it is a matter of greater difficulty to conceal cases, and the 438 shown in the list may be accepted as more worthy of evidence than were the figures of a month ago, when the total was given at 692. People still away are anxious to return, and a correspondent, writing in another column, seems anxious that he and all his fellow deserters should be enabled to undergo inoculation before setting out on the homeward journey. Week by week mortuary figures decrease, and the situation becomes more hopeful. The worst district of the lot, Parel, only returns 46; Sion and Mahim each showing 45—these totals compare favourably with 55, 74, and 112 of three weeks ago. Byculla shows only 35—practically one-quarter of the figures at the beginning of the month. Mandvi, Mahaluxmi, Mazagon, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Worli are the only districts in which double figures are registered, and in each of these, except Tardeo, the totals are below twenty. Under "non-resident and unknown" seventy-six cases of death are shown. South Fort, however, was the only district free of fatal cases. The returns show remittent fever to have been abnormally fatal, 194 having died of this disease as against 105, the weekly average of the past five years. Phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery were also more deadly than usual. The classified list shows that of the pestilence in the week just closed Jains and Brahmins lost ten each; Lingaets, two; Bhatias, seven; Hindus of other castes 348; Musalmans twenty-three; Parsis four; Native Christians twenty-eight; Europeans three; and Eurasians, Negro-Africans, and other and unknown castes one each.

BOMBAY is not the only city interested in the disposal of town sweepings and other rubbish. The Municipality of Rangoon has received from their Secretary, Mr. J. Short, a report embodying the result of the enquiries made by him in various towns of England and Scotland as to the opinions of British Health Officers on the effects of reclamation by rubbish in towns where rubbish is buried. It was found that the opinion of many of the Health Officers and other sanitary authorities were considerably influenced by local circumstances. When rubbish can be disposed off by sale to farmers or by conveying it at small cost to a convenient place where it can be "tipped," that course is preferred. Where that is impracticable other means have been adopted, and they find favour. There is a general consensus of opinion that land reclaimed by the deposit of rubbish should not be built upon, or at all events not until after the lapse of many years. Dr. Tatham, Health Officer in Manchester, stated that the city still suffers from building on land so reclaimed thirty years ago, and he maintains that retribution always waits on those who build on rubbish-made land. The Health Department in Bombay would concur in that opinion. When excavating for works in connection with the drainage in parts of Bombay that were reclaimed by the deposit of town sweepings twenty years before, pieces of cloth and the like were found quite undecomposed, and the whole mass unwholesome and evil-smelling. On the other hand, Dr. Taylor, of Liverpool, pointed to a district which had been raised with rubbish helped out with night-soil, houses being built on land seven years after the filling in. The district is more healthy than some others which were not so raised. Exceptions, however, prove the rule; the weight of evidence shows that it is highly dangerous to build on such land. In Blackburn, where no ill-effects have attended the building of houses on "tipped" land, the foundations are of concrete. If in addition the lower floors are made impervious ill-effects may be in a large measure obviated. Dr. Barry, of the Local Government Board, stated that the Board object on principle to the deposit of rubbish on land; and they discourage the practice as much as possible. But the Doctor when Sanitary Commissioner in Cyprus trenched the rubbish on the same land over and over again without any ill-consequences. Dr. Littlejohn, the Consulting Medical Officer of the Local Government Board of Scotland, and Officer of Health for Edinburg, approves of putting rubbish and even sewage on land. He objects to destructors wherever it is possible to do without them. In his view no better method can be adopted with rubbish where there is land in a sparsely populated district than to place it on the land. In Glasgow the farmers used to be glad to get the town meetings to enrich their land, but now as "a man can carry in his hat as much patent manure as would equal a truck or two of rubbish" it is hard to get anyone to take it to put on his farm. In Birmingham rubbish is buried or trenched, the same piece of land being used again and again without any apparent ill-effects.

MR. SHORT found that the general idea prevailing in Rangoon—as in Bombay—that destructors or incinerators are used in England to burn everything, is a complete misapprehension of the fact. In London only a small proportion of town refuse is burned; most of the rest is sent away in barges to be put on the land. Glass, old iron, and the like are cast away and sold. Liverpool has 275,000 tons of rubbish to get rid of; 2,000 tons are sent to the destructor; 141,000 tons are sent to sea; 32,000 spread over land; and the remainder sold to contractors. The general result arrived at by the Secretary to the Rangoon Municipality is that, although it is necessary in some places to burn some rubbish, the best way to dispose of it is to put it on land that will be improved by it. Building on land reclaimed by such means is almost unanimously condemned; it is therefore desirable that rubbish shall be deposited in places that are not likely to be built over at some future time, and consequently away from cities and in the open country, if possible the burial should not be deep; if it be below the influence of the living earth—which means the double influence of the sun and the harmless necessary microbe—rapid natural destruction will be rendered impossible and the land will not be improved. These conclusions are unquestionably sound; the difficulty lies in the intelligent application thereof, so as to take their part in local conditions.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has replied to the petition of a certain number of Mahomedans praying for the abrogation of the order for the conveyance of the sick to hospitals and the segregation of suspected persons, so far as it affects their community. Lord Sandhurst, we understand, holds that there is no ground for such an exemption. There is no intention of disregarding the privacy of the purdah system or to interfere with the religious usages of the Mahomedan or any other community. The measures directed by Government are for the common benefit, and all classes are interested in making them effective.

THE mill, known as Falls No. 1 Mill, at Gokak, the machinery of which is driven by the water at the Gokak Falls, has been destroyed by fire. The total damage is estimated at two lakhs of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN CRETE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Russian and Italian reinforcements have arrived at Crete, but Germany and Austria are apparently sending none.

DEPORTATION OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis telegraphs that Queen Ranavalona has been deported from Madagascar, owing to her being concerned in a plot which has been discovered on the life of General Gallieni, commanding the French forces in the Island.

THE MASSACRE AT TOKAT.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 24.

Sir Philip Currie and the other Foreign Ambassadors here have sent the strongest representations to the Porte relative to the massacre of Armenians at Tokat.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS BY THE SULTAN.

The Sultan has dismissed the Governor and the Commanders of the Police and Gendarmerie at Tokat, and ordered a strict enquiry into the massacre.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 24.

It is stated in official circles here that Russia approves of the attitude taken by Turkey in the present crisis, and will not support Greece if aggression on her part compels Turkey to act.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the homeward mails of the 20th March, arrived here, at 8 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

There were 36 new cases and 28 deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 55. The total cases upto date were 1,140 and 833 deaths.

In the Plague Hospital 36 new cases were admitted—21 from the city, 3 from the cantonment, and 2 imported; 19 died, leaving 175 under treatment.

In the Hindu Hospital there were five new cases; one died leaving 25 under treatment.

In the Mahomedan Hospital there were seven new cases; four died, leaving 35 under treatment.

The Military again resumed their operations in in the city and cantonment. In the city six peiths were searched. In the Bhowani peith, four cases were found; and in the Ghorpade and Ganj peiths two and one, respectively.

On the whole 103 houses were fumigated; 88 lime-washed and 4,287 houses searched, in the course of which fourteen cases were found besides three corpses.

CONTEMPLATED STRIKE OF THE G. I. P. R. GUARDS.

News has been received here that the G. I. P. Ry. guards are going to strike again. From the facts, it appears that an indignation meeting is to be held to-morrow in the Connaught Club, Bombay, in reference to the Directors' refusal to recognise Mr. Craig as their solicitor and to neglect to consider their memorials, as reported, by Mr. Conder.

In reply to the deputation, Mr Conder stated that the Home Board objected to an outsider representing their cause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana sailed.

COLOMBO, MARCH 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla left here at 6-30 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE HYNDMAN AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Dadabhai Nawroji and Mr. Hyndman have been talking a great deal of rabid nonsense at Manchester about the way in which this country is governed. These gentlemen had very easy work to perform in making these speeches. They knew that they were addressing an ignorant and excitable mob of working men, who would ask no awkward questions, and cause no interruptions, except such as might result from bursts of applause. Mr. Hyndman's statements may be attributable to pure ignorance; Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji's to something more reprehensible. Neither of these agitators has been able to grasp the elementary principle that there must be a proportion of Europeans in all branches of the service, and to be working with natives only would be highly dangerous. Mr. Hyndman says that well-trained natives could do the work required of them *better than Europeans*. He ought also to have said, that natives, as a rule, are much more honest, less given to lying, bribe-taking, and general plotting, and scheming, than are Europeans. Mr. Hyndman certainly should not have omitted to ascribe these valuable qualities to the natives of this country, because even if it were true that these trained natives were so much more competent than the "foreigners," if they are not so reliable in other respects, a plea is made out at once for a system which holds them in check. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji laments that two million rupees are spent on salaries alone. This he considers to be a frightful drain on this country. He should have worked out what percentage this gives on the gross revenue. To do this, however, would have been too much like an attempt to be fair and honest, so, he let it alone—according to the "Resolution," it is the European element in this country which is responsible both for the famine and pestilence which are now ravaging the country. People in this country, who are not quite insane, attribute the famine to the total failure of the periodical rains in some districts, and the insufficient fall in others, and the cause of the plague to dead rats and bad drainage. All this is even worse than Mr. Caine's recent utterances at the meeting of the National Congress at Sholapur. There this gentleman undertook to instruct the Government of India on Military questions. The British soldier in India, he said, cost £110, and in Germany only £30. We do not know why he referred to a foreign country; he might have been content with informing his hearers what a soldier cost in England. However, suppose a German soldier does cost his country £30—the cost of the German Army must be £27,000,000, and in a country only one-eighth the size of India, what is this compared with our expenditure? Mr. Caine probably knows exactly what a British soldier should cost in this country, and if he thinks the number too large, he probably knows what the number should be, and whether it is safe or not to keep the least possible number of British troops in this country. As it is necessary to maintain the number of British troops in this country, which the highest military authorities say to be necessary, they must be armed with the best rifles; and our forts must mount the best ordnance—the best articles cannot be had cheap. When the best rifles and big guns are had, the highest skill is required to maintain them in a state of efficiency. Here, again, is increased expenditure, which Mr. Caine should be called upon to point out is unnecessary. If India cannot afford to pay for the expense of her defence, Mr. Caine or some member of the National Congress should show what should be done to meet the exigencies of the situation. In spite of financiers progress will be made, and we even in India must keep abreast of the times. This may be untoward, but it seems to be inevitable.—Yours, &c.,

H. C. V.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Commissioner of Sind, who is at present in Calcutta as an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, has accepted the post of Vice-Chairman of the Famine Relief Fund. This arrangement is consequent on the resignation of Colonel Ottley, of the Honorary Secretaryship. Mr. James will take up the duties of that post, and further will visit the headquarters of the various Provincial Committees with a view to the ultimate compilation of a report showing the operations of the Fund.

A LETTER from the Bishop of Lucknow announcing that he intends to invite members of the Church of England in the diocese to "signify their thankfulness by erecting the central tower of our Cathedral at Allahabad." The estimate is Rs. 25,540, of which Rs. 3,000 has already been given, or promised.

GOVERNMENT paper has more than recovered from the slight fall which ensued on the publication of the Budget Statement and the announcement of a four crore loan. On the other hand, officials avow absolute ignorance on the subject of any intention on the part of Bhopal to take up the loan, though, as our Calcutta commercial correspondent said in his letter published the other day, a rumour to this effect has been strong in Calcutta and has undoubtedly affected the market.

MR. JUSTICE BEVERLY, Calcutta High Court, has been granted five months' leave from April 28th.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY, Commanding the Forces in the Punjab, leaves Mian Mir next Saturday, and after a short run to the Malakand, goes on to Murree, which he reaches on April 2nd.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Monday last, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Messrs. A. A. Apcar, C. H. Moore, C. C. McLeod, and W. Garth were elected Stewards for the ensuing year.

THE camp office of the Army Headquarters at Calcutta will break up on Saturday next, when the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, will proceed on a short tour to Ranikhet. The Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General will go direct to Simla.

MR. CLIFFORD, of Lahore, goes to Delhi as Sessions Judge, and Mr. Hurry, late Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, has gone to Ferozepore as Sessions Judge.

H. E. SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, Governor of Ceylon, has indulged in a good deal of sport of late, playing cricket frequently and evincing no little interest in outdoor amusements. He has played a lot of golf since making Nuwara Eliya his head-quarters.

A REPORT reaches a contemporary from Hyderabad that Mr. Whittaker, the husband of the deceased in the Hyderabad case, arrives shortly to prosecute Mr. Templeton for adultery. An eminent Counsel has already been retained on behalf of prosecution.

BURMA is becoming a recruiting ground for Siam. Two years ago Mr. Slade, one of the best Forest officers of the Provinces, was lent to Siam to organise the Forest Service and Forest Conservancy. Within the past few months a large number of Burmese subordinates have been enlisted here by Mr. McCarthy, head of the Siamese Survey Department. Now it is stated that Mr. A. J. Jardine, one of the Senior District Superintendents, has been lent to Siam to reorganise the police force of that country.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J.D. Rees contributes an article, entitled "Fighting the Famine" to the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It contains a brief sketch of the measures taken by Government to relieve the famine-stricken and a very interesting description of visits which the writer recently paid to famine works in the North-West and Central Provinces. Towards the conclusion of his article he remarks: "Life in India in years of famine, like life anywhere at any time, is fulfilled with sharp contrasts, abounds in sudden surprises, is littered with lost illusions, and, as long as we preserve the peace, and the people marry and have children at the earliest possible opportunity, without any thought for the morrow, so long these visitations must recur."

THE annual meeting of the Meerut Mahomedan Widow Marriage Association was held under the auspices of the Nadwatululama. About four thousand people assembled, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Moulvi Abdul Khaliq addressed the meeting, and stated that he had succeeded in getting about seventeen thousand widows married during 27 years. Moulvi Abdulla Ansaree of Aligarh was appointed secretary. Haji Riazuddin Ahmad proposed thanks to the Government for the religious freedom enjoyed by the Mahomedans in India.

A CONSIDERABLE number of changes is impending in the judicial branch of the Punjab Commission. Sir Charles Roe has been compelled to obtain leave on medical certificate, the state of his eyes being the unfortunate cause. He hopes to resume his seat on the bench in the autumn. Mr. Justice Frizzel will again act as Chief Judge, and a member of the divisional bench will move up to the Chief Court. Mr G. W. Rivaz's retirement early in the month causes a vacancy in the second grade of Divisional Judges, and if Mr. G. L. Smith also goes, another promotion to the First Grade follows. Possibly the divisional bench may be further recruited from the executive side.

THE *London Gazette* by last mail announces the appointment of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick to the India Council "to fil the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir John Strachey"—an odd way of putting it as Sir John retired on the 14th July 1895. Moreover, Mr. Robert Hardie retired a few days ago, so that it would have seemed more natural to appoint Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick to fill this vacancy. The explanation may be that the Secretary of State wishes to keep the succession to Mr. Hardie's place for a "financial member," and was thus forced to find a place for Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick as best he could.

TWENTY ONE native officers of the Indian Cavalry will be sent Home for the Queen's commemoration. The principle adopted in the selection is that regiments should be represented where they have never sent officers Home on previous occasions. The following regiments will each send an officer: Punjab Command, the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry and the 5th Punjab Cavalry; Bengal Command, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Regiments; Madras Command, one Lancer Regiment; Bombay Command, the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments; Hyderabad Contingent, two Lancer Regiments. The Viceroy's Bodyguard will be represented by its Ressaldar. As regards the Imperial Service Troops, each State which furnished cavalry or transport will send a native officer, while the Bikanir Camel Corps will send its Commandant. There will be thus nearly forty native officers in the Military procession on commemoration day.

VERY unsettled and inclement weather was experienced on and near the hills during Saturday and Sunday last. A series of dust-storms and thunderstorms seems to have swept across the Punjab and part of these Provinces, and the weather was very stormy and disturbed during the two days. Over half-an-inch of rain and hail fell at Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Simla; nearly one inch at Mussoorie; and over one inch at Chakrata and Murree: while the snow line descended to a level of about 9,000 feet. At the same time a rapid fall of temperature occurred, so that on Sunday the thermometer never rose above 61 degrees at Murree, 44 degrees at Chakrata, 45 degrees at Simla, and 47 degrees at Ranikhet: while at Peshawar the highest reading recorded was only 61 All these records were about 20 degrees lower than usual so that the cold was relatively intense, and at Murree on Monday morning the minimum thermometer fell to below freezing and registered 31 degree. This sudden burst of could will probably not be confined to the Hills, and the excessive heat at present prevailing over the plains should give way at least temporarily before the advancing wave of cold.

THE Kadir Cup competition opened on Monday at the time-honoured meet at Gurhmuktesar. Lieutenant Gillman, R. H. A., the energetic Secretary of the Meerut Tent Club, had already been out for some days and had been busy with all the arrangements to be made for the reception of the competitors. The entries are large, and include a strong contigent from Patiala. The Civil Service if represented by three sportsmen, and even the Guards have this year furnished a champion. The prospects of sport are good.

THE weather has been unsettled in Calcutta for the last few days, the sky being clouded, though only slight rain has fallen. Reports from North Behar show that rain occurred there, and there is a prospect of more.

IT is possible that the Calcutta Administrative and the Presidency Battalions of Volunteers will be amalgamated into one regiment. In this case Mr. Justice Jenkins may become the Commandant instead of a regular officer being appointed to succeed Colonel Chatterton. A deputation of Volunteer officers waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor the other day to place proposals before him on these lines.

A GANG of dacoits connected with numerous highway roberries, who have managed to elude the police for the past year, were captured at Delhi, on Thursday night last. The capture was effected by a strong party of police under Assistant Superintendent Hyde, who had been deputed to make special inquiries at Karnal. He went to Delhi, and, led by an informer, the party proceeded to the Ridge. After searching the greater part of the night, the dacoits, six in number, were discovered asleep in a cave. Surprised and overcome, they surrendered to the police without a struggle.

CALCUTTA has long maintained an institution for European and Eurasian women, widely known as the Fendall Protestant Home. The Lady Superintendent has sent an appeal for Rs. 7,000 for urgently needed repairs to the premises, which have been only once in the builders' hands in nineteen years. It is also stated that a regular monthly subscription of Rs. 15 meets the cost of maintaining one woman in the Home. Situations were found for two of the inmates last year, and one inmate was married. The public is further asked to help the women with orders for plain needlework.

EXPORTS of grain from Calcutta to other countries declined from 786,875 to 575,321 cwt. Shipments of gram were greater, the decrease being almost entirely in rice. Of the rice sent away Mauritius took the largest quantity, the next largest consumers being the United Kingdom, Arabia, and Ceylon. To Indian ports the contraction in exports of grain and pulse was great: the quantity fell from 215,930 to 63,777 cwt. Of this quantity, the greater portion was exported to Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th March was 379, against 373 and 317 in the two corresponding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 29. There were 120 deaths from cholera, against 93 and 67 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 70. There were three deaths from small-pox during the week against four in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 144 and 25, respectively, against 134 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 42·3 per mile per annum, against 36·0 the mean of the last five years.

MR. E. DE CASTER, late manager of the Madras Harbour Works, announces that he is possessed of the secret of a magical preparation whereby a person of dark complexion can be metamorphosed into one of fair hue, or, as he puts it, "an African can be transmogrified into a light European." The note of melancholy in the announcement is that the operation, besides being tedious and difficult, is expensive and at present only within the reach of Rajas, Nawabs, and Chiefs, but Mr. de Caster hopes in time to make the art attainable by the masses.

A STORY, in outline merely, has reached a contemporary from Hyderabad which, when the details are known, is likely to excite much interest in military circles. It would appear that a cavalry commandant in the Hyderabad Contingent was reported to be insane by the medical officer of his regiment, and orders were accordingly issued from the head-quarters of the Contingent at Bolarum that the commandant was to be confined to his quaters under a military guard. This was done, and the guard had to be furnished from the regiment, as no other troops were in the station. The officer appealed to a medical board to pronounce as to his state of mind, and they declared him to be quite sane. A court-of-inquiry has been ordered to take evidence regarding all the circumstances connected with the case.

BEHAR has been visited by a slight rainfall in Mozufferpore District, insufficient to work any material benefit to agriculture; but, as the weather still continues unsettled, it is hoped that rain may yet fall heavily. The present fall is too light even to work any advantage to the indigo crop, though it has providentially arrived late enough not to work extensive damage. Very little re-sowing will be done in the district of Mozufferpore. At Allahabad, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning last the skies were cloudy and thunderous, and a slight shower of rain fell.

IT has been known for some considerable time that opium was being smuggled into Burma in large quantities, and the District Superintendent of Police at Allahabad has just succeeded in running to earth the smuggler-in-chief. The man is by nationality a Dane, who was formerly a sergeant in the Rangoon police, was dismissed for bribery and corruption, and has for some time back been living in Allahabad, where he gave himself out to be Mr. Pockett, formerly a District Superintendent of Police in Burma and brother of the officer of that name now in the Burma police. Some time ago, Mr. Kavanagh, the District Superintendent of Police at Allahabad, was led to suspect that the man was sailing under false colours, and was in some way connected with the illicit trade in opium. Some smart detective work followed, and eventually the Dane was arrested and, not only incriminated himself, but gave clues which led to the subsequent arrest of a dupe or accomplice—it is not yet quite clear which—named Grant. The latter, it seems, is a private soldier belonging to the Highland Light Infantry, at Cawnpore, but at present on furlough. Boxes containing large quantities of opium were found in the room of the hotel in which Grant was staying at Allahabad, but he states that they had been put in his charge by the Dane, and that he was ignorant of the contents. Both men are now in custody, and further inquiries are being made which may not improbably lead to other arrests. The case is an important one, and the way in which it has been managed reflects credit on the Allahabad police.

A REPORT received in Ottawa from Vancouver, British Columbia, states that during a recent hazardous journey to the unexplored interior of Vancouver Island, Mr. F. W. Laing, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, made a remarkable discovery, which is certain to excite the curiosity of students and scientists throughout all the civilized world. The explorers (the *Standard's* correspondent says) were crossing Great Central Lake, the largest body of fresh water on the island, with a length of thirty miles, when the curious markings upon the face of a giant rock attracted Mr. Laing's attention. The canoes were stopped, and investigation disclosed that a message had been left by some pre-historic dwellers of the lake, deep traced in the imperishable rock. The hieroglyphics forming the inscription were arranged in five parallel lines, somewhat similar to a musical staff, while above was what apparently had been intended for a log of wood and a growing tree. A third figure placed at the right hand resembled nothing so much as a seven-branched candlestick. The impression, despite the fact that centuries must have passed since it was chiselled by some one whose race even is now a forgotten people, remains clear and distinct. Photographs were taken of the rock and sketches made of the interesting inscription. They have been sent, among others, to Dr. Franz Boaz, of the Smithsonian Institute, who is now studying them.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, at 6 a.m., yesterday morning, proceeded to the head-quarters of the Plague Committee, at General Gatacre's bungalow, on Malabar Hill, where members of the Committee, accompanied by General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Weir, and Captain Chitty proceeded to the Special Plague Hospital, erected in the Churney Road Gardens. The party went and inspected the hospital, which is now completed, but has yet to receive its first case. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, who is in charge of the district in which the hospital stands, explained to his Excellency the arrangements made. There are two blocks, one for males and another for females, each of them being sixty-one feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with verandahs on each side. There are ten beds in each block, but if the number of patients increase, the accommodation can be very conveniently doubled. The roof is lofty and high-pitched, and the ventilation perfect. There are separate quarters for the nurses and the ward orderlies, with a kitchen. Every structure is lime-washed, as are the floors. The site is excellent; in the midst of a garden, with the shade of trees, and the sea a few hundred yards distant. The sea-breeze, the cool temperature in the gardens, and the open space around, far from all dwellings, make the situation an ideal one for a hospital. Satisfied with the excellent arrangements of the hospital, the Governor and the party proceeded to the Adamji Peerbhoy's Hospital, on the opposite side of the Queen's Road. The hospital is situated opposite the Churney Road station. Part of the fine structure, known as the "Adamji Peerbhoy Borah Sanitarium," which was built by the philanthropist whose name it bears, at a cost of five lakhs, has now been turned into a hospital and part into residences for the families of the patients. His Excellency and the other gentlemen were received by Mr. Hasanali Adamji Peerbhoy, who conducted them to the different rooms.

The hospital was opened on the 19th inst. Since then ten patients were admitted; of whom six died, one recovered, while four are still under treatment. The hospital is in charge of Drs. Ibrahim and Beale. Lord Sandhurst expressed himself very pleased with the arrangements made in the hospital. After being garlanded by Mr. Hasanali, his Excellency and the party then drove to the Grant Road Hospital and Nurses' quarters in the adjacent Northbrook Gardens, where they were received by Dr. Dallas. His Excellency first inspected the Nurses' quarters and spoke to the Sisters. The party then walked over to the hospital, at a short distance from the garden. In close proximity is situated the Grant Road Mahomedan grave-yard—a spacious structure. The hospital on a high stone plinth the tiled roof supported on iron pillars, contains accommodation for forty patients, but there was only one patient in the four large wards which are white with lime-wash and well-ventilated. After inspecting the hospital the party proceeded to the Foras Road Police Hospital, which is in charge of Dr. Palkhiwalla. There are two nurses, Mrs. Remmy and Miss Tyrwhitt. There was only one patient in the hospital, which is under the superintendence of Dr. Sydney Smith, Surgeon to the Police. As the Governor was entering the brake Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, arrived and jocularly remarked that he had a complaint against them because they came half-an-hour before the time appointed for the visit. As the party were moving off the carriage of Dr. Yersin was sighted. His Excellency and General Gatacre had a short interview with Dr. Yersin in French.

The party then drove along the Bhendy Bazaar Road and arrived at Phydownie to inspect the Colsa Mohalla Hospital provided for his community by Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, the well-known Mahomedan merchant and banker, whose services to Government during the riot of 1893 were of inculculable value. The crowded street was lined with banners and bannerets in honour of the Governor's visit to the locality. The hospital is situated just opposite to Mr. Cassum's private house. Until recently it was filled with large quantities of grain, which Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha sold to the poor at a great loss to himself. Mr. Cassum Mitha belongs to the old school; but he possesses liberal and enlightened views. When some fanatics opposed the opening of hospitals Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha, undeterred by fear of obloquy or any difficulties that lay in his way, preached common sense to his ignorant opponents, and showed them the advantage of going to hospitals, taking for his text the words of the prophet of Islam "that no one has a right to throw away his own life or endanger that of his neighbour." His expostulations had an excellent effect, numerous persons joining in the movement, a striking testimony to the influence and respect he commands in the community. His large charity has rendered his name a household word among his co-religionists, and he is revered by all classes of the community. When the famine broke out, he distributed grain and clothes to the poor; housed Mahomedan orphans, and as the arrangements for the Haji Jackeria orphanage were incomplete, he gave shelter and food to poor Mahomedans and kept them in his own houses. When the bubonic plague broke out and people began to fly from their houses, he placed five of his chawls at Kalyan at the disposal of those who were in need of shelter. Some of the Mahomedans opposed segregation; he persuaded them not to defy the authorities, who, he said, were doing everything for the good of the natives. When the question of closing the Grant Road burial-ground excited the minds of ignorant people, Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha again came to the front and discountenanced the agitation.

This leader in Islam was introduced to the Governor by General Gatacre, and his Excellency expressed his pleasure at finding that he had come forward to assist the Committee and at the same time to do his duty towards his co-religionists. Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha replied that he was always ready to do service to Government and also to the sick so far as he could. He had tried to persuade the people to believe that the intentions of Government were good, and that the Sirkar did not wish to interfere with their religion. He had seen the Arthur Road Hospital, and he could say that he was satisfied with the arrangements there, and he was thankful to Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Snow, for the facilities they gave him in getting up the hospital. Turning to General Gatacre, he said that the names of his Excellency the Governor and that of the General will be engraved on the hearts of the people and will be permanently remembered with feelings of love and gratitude for their sympathies with the poor and the suffering and their anxiety to relieve their pains and their sorrows.

The Governor assured Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha that he fully appreciated his charity and his self-sacrifice, and thanked him for all that he had been doing. After inspecting the hospital, the Governor and his party came down and sat for some time on chairs of state and carpets which covered the roadway between Khan Bahadur Cassum's house and the hospital opposite. A large crowd of people had collected in the neighbourhood to have a glimpse of the Governor. Every day a still greater concourse of people come to the street to take advantage of the abounding charity of Khan Bahadur Cassum Mitha. Fully a thousand people come to buy the cheap grain sold by him daily. Two hundred persons receive money in charity with like regularly.

His Excellency and the members of the Plague Committee then drove to the Plague Hospital at Chatre Serang Street, where on arrival the party was received by Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Messrs Mahmomed Khalil and Dawood Mea Dhamaska, the trustees of the mosque. Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. Grattan Geary, and Mr. Budrudin A. Kur were also present. Lord Sandhurst was shown over the building, which has been set apart and is being prepared as a plague hospital. The party went upstairs, where a few chairs were provided for his Excellency, and the members of the Plague Committee having taken their seats, Mr. Mahomed Hossein Hakim addressed the assembly in the following terms:

Your Excellency, I welcome you on behalf of the inhabitants of Chatre Serang and eight other streets, containing twenty thousand people. Your Lordship will see that the building is still incomplete, but as it is, it can be made available for the purposes of a plague hospital. The building belongs to the mosque, and we first intended to let it to the Joint Schools Committee, but under the present exigency we have changed our mind and determined to set it apart for the use of patients suffering from this fell pestilence, which has been committing so large a havoc in this city. The building accommodates about twenty-eight patients, twelve on the first floor, eight on the ground floor, and eight on the top floor. The top floor requires the roof, and it will take at least four or five days to change the building into a proper plague hospital. We have to buy cots, make canvas partitions, and purchase all the requisite stores and equipments. We also intend to utilise the services of a medical practitioner and a Native doctor. We also contemplate to bring European nurses, if possible, to attend patients of either sexes, who may happen to come here. If European nurses are not available, we hope to obtain Eurasian or Native nurses. This is all, my Lordship, I have to say in respect to the efforts we have been making in connection with the establishment of this hospital. (Applause.)

Here Mr. Hakim handed to his Excellency a list of names of those gentlemen who have volunteered to assist the search party organised by the Plague Committee for house-to-house visitation. In handing the list Mr. Hakim thanked his Excellency for the visit, especially when his Lordship's health was not at its best. (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency said: Gentlemen,—I am very much pleased to meet you in this assembly and to find that some gentlemen from amongst you have come forward and volunteered your services in connection with house-to-house visitation, which is very necessary in finding out cases of plague in your community. I trust and hope you will keep up to your promise and try to do everything in your power to assist the search parties that may seek your aid. (Applause.)

At the request of his Excellency, Mr. Hakim translated the above speech to the Mahomedan gentlemen present in Hindustani amidst loud applauses and cheers.

His Excellency and General Gatacre were then decorated with huge floral wreaths and presented with superb bouquets. The Governor was presented with two bouquets, one for his Lordship and the other for Lady Sandhurst. His Excellency acknowledged the compliments, and in company of the members of the Committee went down and got into the brake, amidst the ringing cheers of a large crowd of people numbering about five thousand who had assembled in the street.

The brake was then driven to Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, to visit the Municipal Hospital under the charge of Dr. Britto. This hospital will have an important part to play, now that the number of persons returning to the city by ship are being submitted to close inspection by Dr. MacCartie. Those found suffering from symptoms of plague will be sent to the Wadi Bunder Hospital. The examination cannot, however, be made effective just yet owing to the want of a sufficient number of medical officers and assistants. This need was brought to the notice of his Excellency by Mr. James. Something is being done to supply the deficiency. Dr. Bernard, of H. M. S. Magdala, has offered his services, and will be placed in charge of Mandvie. The well-designed and well-equipped Port Trust Hospital stands on the adjacent ground to Wadi Bunder. Dr. Shivdas Purmanandas, who is in charge, stated that the number of beds is thirty. Five cases were in the hospital yesterday. It has been erected for the employees of the Port Trust, and in future their wives and families will also be received into it. The incipient cases are at once removed to the hospital for treatment. The proportion of recoveries is exceptionally good. Of thirty-four cases eighteen have been cured. The general design of this hospital and the excellent provision for ventilation in the roof were specially noticed. On the other hand, the roof and the scantling are too slight for service in the monsoon if such should unhappily become necessary. The district hospitals just erected will if helped out by corrugated iron serve fairly well in the rains in localities not liable to be flooded.

The Bunniah Hospital, in Clive Road, Mandvie, was visited. It is a large and well-ventilated building with open spaces around, and the harbour and docks in view from the upper storey. There are sixteen beds, some of which are set apart in an upper room for women and children.

After shaking hands with those present, the party drove to Connaught Road to see the Khoja Hospital, which is in charge of Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, who has been working hard for the good of his community since the outbreak. They next drove to the Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road, where Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Govindji Thakersi Mulji received them. There were several patients in the hospital. Two of them had Dr. Yersin's anti-toxin serum injected and they appeared to be progressing towards recovery. Dr. Bhalchandra, who is unremitting in his toil for the recovery of his patients, showed the different wards to his Excellency. Mr. Govindji informed General Gatacre that it would be much better if the leaders of different sections of the community were asked to find out the sick and convey them to the hospital. If the leaders move in the matter the patients will come forward to seek the advantage of hospitals. The General without declaring himself either in favour of or against the application promised to consider the matter.

The Hindu hospital claims an unusual number of recoveries due in part to the airy situation apart from all buildings, and in part to the fact that the patients are brought into the hospital at an early stage of the illness. General Gatacre drew attention to the unnecessary height of the divisions or screens between the beds and the closing of the openings left at the junction of the wall and roof for admission of fresh air. In this respect the Hindu hospital certainly compares unfavourably with the others visited, notably the District and Port Trust Hospitals. It should be constantly present to the minds of all in charge of plague hospitals that ventilation is of the first necessity.

The following details of the work of the hospital were submitted to H. E. the Governor:—

Opened 28th January 1897 Number of wards, 4, accommodating forty patients. Patients admitted up to date, 140; discharged cured, 30; convalescent, 15; under treatment, 35; and died—within twelve hours after admission, 27; within twenty-four hours of admission, 23; and after twenty-four hours of admission, 62. The percentage of recoveries were 65·5 and 37·1, and of mortality 63·9. The average daily admission was 4; and the average daily number in the hospital, 25.

The Parsee Hospital was next visited. Dr. Bahadurji, to whose energy and zeal the hospital owes its existence, was in attendance. It was a model of cleanliness. There where seventeen patients and with the exception of three all were convalescent. The attention paid to the patients and the care taken to ensure their comfort were at once apparent. After seeing the good work that was being done by Dr. Bahadurji there, the party proceeded to Arthur Road Hospital, where they were met by Dr. Chowksey. There were 80 patients. The hospital has been recently enlarged and many improvements have been made therein. The Governor was next to proceed to the hospital in the Government House at Parel, but as it was getting late in the day, his Excellency gave up the idea and returned to Government House, Malabar Point.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 24.

10 p.m. — 76·1

THURSDAY.—MARCH 25.

8 a.m.	74·1
4 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·2

THE sixth and last volume of "Social England," edited by Dr. Traill, will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. Cassell and Co. It will deal with the seventy years ending at the general election of 1885 and the beginning of the split in the Liberal party. This volume will perhaps prove the most popular of a unique and most valuable series. Starting from the date of the Battle of Waterloo, it begins by summarising the causes of the distress and the social unrest which followed the tremendous strain of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and which led to municipal and Parliamentary reform. The growth of popular taste in new directions, the new educational ideals, the artistic spirit in handicrafts, and such like topics, will receive due treatment.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	2
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	7	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	3	1
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	2	1
	Dhobi Talao	0	1
	Fanaswadi	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	3	1
D	Khetwadi	1	2
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	1
	Mahalakshmi	2	2
E	Mazagon	8	2
	Tadwadi	0	0
	Second Nagpada	3	0
	Kamatipura	6	
	Tardeo	4	0
	Byculla	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	5	5
	Sewri	7	0
	Sion	2	11
G	Mahim	11	9
	Worli	3	4
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	3
St George's Hospital		0	0
Hindu Hospital		0	3
Grant Road Hospital		0	5
Parel Plague Hospital		0	2
Servants' Hospital		0	1
Bhatia Hospital		0	1
	Total	81	8
	Grand total to date	10,125	8,515

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 167.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

In all the districts the house-to-house inspection is now being pursued by the Justices of the Peace. In No. 2 District, comprising the Fort and Esplanade, sixteen justices were engaged in this duty yesterday morning. Between them they examined 261 dwellings, including 8 tents. Only one plague case was discovered, and it was at once removed to hospital. Much incidental good was done by orders being passed for the removal of dirt in unclean dwellings. A correspondent informs us that Mr. K. M. Shroff commenced his rounds of house-to-house visitation yesterday in the Parel village, and during the two hours he visited twenty-seven houses and detected three plague cases. Arrangements to send them to the hospital were made. A quantity of dirty linen from two houses was ordered to be burnt. The marked contrast to the glittering procession of policemen and sepoys accompanying the march of the peripatetic justices through the various parts of the town might have been observed yesterday morning, writes a correspondent, in Peru Lane (one of the worst quarters of the city). The modest but laborious progress of Dr. John Pollen and Mr. P. Reynolds, the valuers and assessors of buildings doomed to demolition. These officers had not even one sepoy with them, but nevertheless they moved freely and fearlessly amongst the crowds of Sidis, Pathans, and Borahs, whose property they were inspecting. They had to enter most dilapidated, dirty, and neglected tenements. The proceedings of the Commissioners were closely followed by the crowds, whose attitude in spite of the threatening surroundings was respectful and conciliatory.

A JUSTICES' QUEST FOR PLAGUE CASES.

Professor O. V. Muller, yesterday morning, succeeded in discovering and dealing with six cases of plague, all of which were attended by circumstances of exceptional interest. Setting out early in the morning from the Government House, Parel, with ambulances and sepoys and a Municipal Sub-Inspector, Mr. Muller proceeded to Geolangi Hill. Passing a temple, he looked in and saw two women, who were undoubtedly ill. He asked the priests to send them out, until he saw what was the matter with them, and this was done without much reluctance. One of the women had come from Bhewndy, where she had been ill for three days. She came to the temple, where her mother came to see after her. The mother had fever for two days. The daughter certainly had plague, and the mother probably. After a little persuasion, the priests handed out the effects of the women, and they were burned. The younger woman was sent to the hospital for treatment, and the mother to the observation ward.

While going along the Gootunga Road, Professor Muller was met by a man who stated that he was a mill-hand; but people in the chawl, in which he lodged, dying of plague, he left Bombay, and went into the country, a mile further on. He lived in a little hut, and his daughter had got the fever. Would the Saheb come and take her to the Governor Saheb's Hospital? The answer to this novel request was in the affirmative. The mile proved to be two miles and a-

the Parsee Fever Hospital, and one was discharged cured, leaving seventeen patients under treatment. One patient was admitted into the Khoja Hospital, making a total of six patients under treatment. One case was admitted into the Port Trust Hospital, one died, and three remain under treatment. One case was admitted into the Police Hospital at Forss Road, which was opened to-day.

475 persons left by sea yesterday morning for their native places.

Mr. Mulji Kalidas, Mahalkari at Modasa, in the Ahmedabad District, is appointed to be Special Plague Mamlatdar, Bulsar.

Miss Edge, B.A., of the C. M. S. Girls' School, has volunteered her services as a nurse to the Plague Committee, and the offer has been gratefully accepted.

A FURTHER RULE REGARDING SEGREGATION.

The following additional rule has been prescribed by the Governor-in-Council for the City of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897 :—

If the Committee have reason to believe that any building is or has recently been occupied by a sufferer from the plague or that any death which has not been certified by a Medical Officer holding Her Majesty's Commission, or some other Medical Officer empowered by the Committee to certify in this behalf to be due to some other cause than plague has occurred in any building, the Committee may cause the inmates of such building to be segregated in such place as they may appoint for that purpose for a period not exceeding ten days.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Since last Thursday, 18th March to 25th March thirty-seven patients have been admitted ; six died within twelve hours after admission, five within twenty-four hours after admission, and four after twenty-four hours after admission, five discharged cured, nine convalescent, and twenty-eight are under treatment. The names of those discharged cured are as follows :—Gangabhai Tookaram, Girgaum ; Baya Sakharam, Chichpoogli ; Jayawant, Kandewadi ; Bagirthi Mahadu, Kapad Lane ; and Lakha, Byculla. The names of the convalescent patients are as under :—Vinayak Atmaram, Thakurdwar ; Yesoo Sakharam, Bawan Chawl ; Rajaram Gopal, Wari Bunder ; Sakharam Babaji, Bawan Chawl ; Narayen Babaji, Kandewadi ; Motiram Bhasker, Vasai ; Atmaram Ladoo, Famaswady ; Rangabai, Keshaw Naik's Chawl ; and Shamsbai Parshoram, Bandora.

FOR THE NURSES AND PATIENTS AT THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

If any kindly disposed persons will send their daily newspapers when finished with to the Arthur Road and other Plague Hospitals they will be most gratefully received and also greatly appreciated. Fruit and flowers are always gratefully received at the Plague Hospitals on behalf of the patients.

PORT TRUST HOSPITAL.

The total number of plague cases admitted up to date were 43 ; under treatment at present in the Hospital, 5 ; total number of recoveries up to date, 18. Medical officer in charge, Dr. Shivdas Purmanandas.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital, Queen's Road, for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, shows :—Admitted, 1 ; remaining under treatment, 5—four being males and one female.

BANDORA RETURNS.

The official returns of plague at Bandora since the 17th instant are as under :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
17 March 1897	9	8
18 "	7	5
19 "	4	7
20 "	2	6
21 "	4	2
22 "	0	5
23 "	3	2
Total	36	36
Preceding week	80	77
Reported previously	755	625
Total since outbreak	871	788

The mortality during the week may be thus distributed :—Hill Road, 2 ; Bazaar Road, 1 ; Mazgaon 1 ; Chimbai 1 ; Kantwady, 2 ; Chuin, 2 ; Danda, 23 ; Khari, 1 ; and Hospital, 3 ;—total 36.

POONA.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, show the following results :—

Paths	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	1	0
Nana	5	1
Ganesh	5	0
Bhawani	0	0
Sukerwar	4	0
Khasba	10	0
Somwar	3	0
Raste	4	0
Rawiwar	4	1
Narayan	1	0
Sadashiv	1	0
Gunj	2	0
Budwar	1	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	18
Total	43	20
*Total to date	1,104	835

*Total to date 1,104

The total mortality from all causes was 34.

The Special Plague Hospital returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, show that there were up to 8 a. m. on Tuesday 103 cases remaining under treatment in the Hospital, and 22 admitted during the above 24 hours, making a total of 125 cases, of which 15 died, 2 discharged cured, and 108 remained under treatment.

During the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday 6 persons were admitted and 4 died at Hindu Plague Hospital, and 102 remained under treatment.

There were 42 cases remaining under treatment up to 8 a. m., on Tuesday, and seven were admitted during the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, making a total of 49 cases, of which 4 died, and8 were discharged as cured, leaving 37 persons at the Mahomedan Plague Hospital under treatment.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. McConaghy, M. D., Civil Surgeon Poona, having received a supply of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic plague serum, wishes to notify to persons who are desirous of being inoculated with it, that the procedure will be carried out at the David Sassoon, General Hospital, Poona, on Friday, the 26th instant from 8 to 10 a. m.

Dr. Haffkine has telegraphed to Surg.-Colonel McConaghy that he will stay in Poona till the 27th, and will be glad to inoculate any one who may wish to be treated at the Sassoon Hospital. Applications should be made to Dr. Gallagher.

Dr. W. H. Haffkine, by special invitation from Dr. Cabanis DeMello, is expected to arrive at the Poona Railway station this (Thursday) morning, at 6-30, where he will be received by Dr. Cabanis De Mello, Professor S. S. Mouivi, and Balwantrao Hari Raoji Chiplunkar. He will be the whole day at Dr. DeMello's Esculapean Hall, engaged in inoculation. Besides the gentlemen who have contributed towards defraying the expenses in connection with the doctor's visit and whose names appeared in our Wednesday's paper, it is expected many others will present themselves for inoculation, as Dr. DeMello has issued about 50 invitations to other gentlemen of the station.

Eight persons underwent inoculation on Wednesday morning, at the Sassoon Hospital, with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic plague serum. Their names and addresses were taken by Surgeon Captain Gallagher, and further developments will be noted.

CAMP SEGREGATION FUND.

Mrs. Duncan gratefully acknowledges from :

	Rs.	a.
Captain and Mrs. Sartorius	10	0
Surg. Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Greany	30	0
" " Nap "	5	8
Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmid	10	0
Previously acknowledged	798	8
Total Rs...	855	0

One man and two women were discovered affected with the plague among the arrivals at the Railway station. They were sent to the Plague Hospital. Of the two persons who were sent to the Plague Hospital from the camp one died.—*Herald.*

OFFICIAL VISIT OF MR. C. W. N. HUDSON TO BORIVLI.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. C. W. N. Hudson, First Asst. Collector, Thana, visited Borivli, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. He was accompanied by a Parsee L. M. & S. and met by Mr. Kasinathji Pandurungji Parab, salesman of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. They proceeded from Easar to Pakhadi Babol, where most of the temporary sojourners now reside. After making inquiries of the villagers, Rao Bahadur Bhasker Rao Balkrishnaji Pitale, J.P., Baroda State Vakil, who is in charge of the house to house visitation of the Chukla Ward in Bombay, and is a guest here for a few days, was sent for. He explained the present requirements of the permanent and temporary residents. Mr. V. S. Vagal had already in a communication to Mr. Hudson lucidly explained the wishes of the majority of the people. Among those present besides the above gentlemen were Messrs. Damodar Rao B. Pitale, Nanabhoy Shahshahyji, Baba Laximanji, Vasanrao and Vamanrao Nana Madan, Motiram Patil, Babaji Patil, Raghunath Patil, and other villagers, pleaders, interpreters, merchants, graduates,—the intelligence of Bombay and those accustomed to rural life being strongly represented—the Kolies, Bhundaries, and Mahars being included. The party then proceeded to the Borivli village school, where they all sat. By request Rao Bahadur Pitale then addressed Mr. Hudson, the representative of the Government. He said : "On behalf of the people here I tender you their welcome to this village, which has an history of its own. At all times the visits of high Government Officials are acceptable and pleasing. On the present occasion, however, it is also reassuring and useful ; the more so as the fame of your popularity, patience in hearing grievances, temper, and, above all, your knowledge of the language of the district, have preceded your arrival here. To be brief, as the gentlemen present here have to attend their business avocations and consequently to catch the first train, I proceed at once to represent the principal needs of the people of this locality :—(1) Arrangements to keep this place clean by the removal of the litters, rubbish, etc. (2) protection for life and property by posting two or three policemen for duty in this village and its suburbs. (3) Requisite supply of disinfectants and the regular use of them for some time. (4) The supply of water. (5) To carry out the above suggestions the nomination of a mixed committee of the active villagers and the intelligent Bombayites is deemed necessary. (6) To take precautionary measures to prevent the present plague finding abode in Borivli, as "prevention is better than cure." The Rao Bahadur in conclusion thanked Mr. Hudson for not omitting to visit the village notwithstanding the multifarious and present heavy duties, and his patient hearing and graceful manner. Mr. Hudson thereupon shook hands with Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale and others and returned to his camp at Andheri.

BHAVNAGAR.

The weather has been cloudy for three days here. Five cases of bubonic fever are reported to have occurred at Ranica district in two days. The annual fair called "Chaitari Purnema Mela," which is held at Palitana every year, has been abandoned owing to the plague. The pilgrims collected to the number of three thousand were warned to disperse and they dispersed accordingly.

A VOLUNTEER PLAGUE INSPECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As there is some misunderstanding in connection with the duties I am performing with Mr. Sassoon J. David *re* the house-to-house visitation, I beg to state that, as he has returned to Bombay, he has undertaken to do his part of the work, and I have offered my services to the Plague Committee to do the work independently of him. As such, they have been accepted, and am now working *with* him, and not *for* him as misrepresented.—Yours, &c.,

R. F. MALABARWALA.

WANTED A BADGE FOR THE JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will the authorities think fit to provide the officials of the Inspection Committee with a certain kind of distinguishing mark or some sort of written authority, as the Committee may think proper, to suit their dignity by way of avoiding distrust from the public ? As it was the case some days ago, when the law of segregation was brought into force, when some ruffians dared to pronounce themselves police sepoys and Municipal servants. In localities populated by educated Hindus and Parsees there being no likelihood of a rising and disturbance, such inspectors may go without any assistance from the police, and at such times amalgamation of ruffians with such true inspectors will tell upon public property and safety. The public have to show every corner of their house, and the public may come in danger, if perchance they come across such gentlemen acting in a perverted manner. Will the head of the Inspection Committee, for public safety and for their own convenience sake, provide such officials with some kind of distinctive and distinguishing mark or any kind of written authority ?—Yours, &c.,

J. E. M.

DR. HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to suggest through your valuable columns to the authorities concerned to sanction the use of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in all the districts of India, I mean to say that the Chief Medical Officer of each district be given a sufficient quantity of the protective lymph to inoculate all those people who may be willing to take the benefit of it. By such universal use of the lymph, many of those who have left Bombay will be induced to get themselves inoculated and return to their businesscentre where trade is immensely suffering on account of the dire calamity and want of business men. I think as regards Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic serum there is hardly any doubt left about its efficacy, and the idea should be lost in getting itself immuned by such a successful preventive.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. B.

ASTROLOGY AND THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to expose the cause, the remedy, and the date of the final termination of the bubonic plague now prevalent amongst us and in other cities.

The present year goes under the name of "Durmukanam Savant," meaning melancholy face. The Raja of the year is the Sun, Saturn is the Vazier or Minister, and Mars enjoys authority over grain. The result of such a year is always widespread misery and disappointment. The effect of Durmukanam Savant began on and from 15th March 1896. In the beginning of the year Mars was in the constellation of Capricornus, and the constellation being the permanent house of Saturn, the result of such planetary movement is the plague. On 21st September there was a triple combination of the Sun, Mars, and Saturn, and all were equal in strength. Such a Yog was never observed before. Mars being the chief planet in the Yog, the disease primarily originated from this Yog. On 5th August last the Mars was in the constellation of Scorpio, and entered the constellation of Gemini on 15th October. But from 12th November to 17th December Mars had a retrograde motion. It resumed proper motion on 14th January 1897. In the Yog Mars being most powerful, and having retrograde motion, the plague was racing at its height. But it entered the constellation of Gemini, and on 2nd March lost some of its power.

Besides this the six Khapur Yogs which commenced in the month of Ashwin will be over on Amvasia, that is the last day of the present month, and according to astrological calculation the plague will lessen its fury from the Amvasia of Fagun. In the Yog the power of Mars being curtailed, and Rahu being neutral, day by day the dire malady will keep on ceasing until at last it will be finally over in September next, but it will have the northern direction, as the motion of Rahu is towards it. For the present when the plague, the outcome of unfavorable aspect of Mars and Satiri, is among us, every endeavour should be made to propitiate their fury. It would not be out of place here to prescribe a remedy according to astrological ideas. It is as follows :—Every morning and evening burn the below mentioned articles in a pit dug before every house, as the nine planets have a liking for these articles, viz., Ratu-chandan, Ruee, Pulus, Khair, Agdo, Pipla, Number, Gugal and Und.

It is also advisable to clothe the naked with red cloths, and to feed the hungry with milk, and to exercise charity towards the poor in other ways, and the giving of dan-pun, etc., in the name of the nine planets according to the respective religions of the givers. The plague is expected to cease by the remedy prescribed.—Yours, &c.,

JOSHI HARESHWAR MAHADEO PUNDIT.

THE KAPILA HOLY TANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An announcement has been made in the vernacular papers that the Maharaja of Kolhapur has issued orders to fill up the sacred tank of Kapila, and tenders are invited by the Minister to carry his Highness' order into effect. You will, perhaps, allow me to say that, forgetting all selfish interest, and incurring a good deal of displeasure for the executive authorities at Kolhapur, I initiated this movement, and with success, enlisting the sympathies of the masses here and elsewhere and of many distinguished persons in Bombay. We are, Sir, in a difficult juncture at present, being invaded by plague on one side, and by a hard famine on the other. To carry out my single-minded purpose, which can secure for it the sympathies of the Hindu public, I have wired to-day to his Highness and his Minister, praying that the orders should be suspended, until the famine and plague cease, and allow people to do all what they can in maintaining the holy tank in a way that will please his Highness and the people generally. I believe, as all do, that your sympathy to this good and public cause will do much good to the people at large.—Yours, &c.,

AMICUS HUMANI GENERIS.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleans the teeth from tartar or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the tooth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being compposed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO or 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at an adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji proposed "That, taking into consideration the time devoted by Dr. Chowksey to the hospital work during the prevailing epidemic, involving loss of all private practice, the Corporation are of opinion that Dr. Chowksey should be paid a compensation allowance at the rate of not less than Rs. 500 per month—from September last to the date of his being taken on the pension list, as now recommended. The Corporation will be prepared to sanction such payment on the recommendation of the Standing Committee. In support of the motion, Dr. Bahadurji said that the Corporation had recognized the services of Dr. Choksey by admitting that he had done hard work which, as a half-time officer, he was not bound to perform. Dr. Chowksey had devoted almost his whole attention and energy to the treatment of plague patients in the Arthur Road Hospital, and there by suffered to a great extent in his private practice. In one instance, Dr. Chowksey lost Rs. 600 in the case of a private patient whom he could not attend owing to the great pressure of work in the Arthur Road Hospital.

Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposition. He said that at a time when the Municipal treasury was almost empty, it was not desirable to entertain such a proposal. It would be setting a bad example, giving as it were, a handle to the Municipal servants who were all working hard during the plague, to come forward and claim compensation.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath was also opposed to the motion. He said that Government did not compensate their employes in the manner proposed by Dr. Bahadhurji.

Mr. Kabraji remarked that they were decorated with the title of Rao Bahadur, or some such thing.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji, continuing his remarks on the proposition, said that the Corporation, he hoped, would not overdo things by compensating Dr. Chowksey, whose services were already recognised by them on the last occasion when he was taken on the permanent staff and put on the Pension List.

Dr. Bahadhurji having replied, the motion was put to vote and lost.

The following resolutions were carried on the motion of Dr. Bahadhurji :—(1) "That, in consideration of the services performed by the hospital assistants at the Arthur Road Hospital, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction such additional grant for payment of extra allowances to them as may be recommended by the Commissioner with the approval of the Standing Committee ; (2) "That the Corporation notices with satisfaction the alterations and new arrangements already undertaken by the Commissioner for the improvement and extension of the Arthur Road Hospital and adjoining quarters, and would be prepared to sanction the cost of such additional improvements as the Commissioner may deem necessary for making the hospital an efficient and permanent institution."

A PROPOSED PERMANENT SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Katrak moved in accordance with a notice "That a permanent committee of the Corporation be appointed, to be designated "The Sanitary Committee of the Corporation," it shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report upon all questions of sanitation that may be referred to them by the Corporation. "That the following members of the Corporation be, and are hereby, appointed members of the said Committee :—Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Mr. D. Chichgar, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Dr. K. R. Dandachanji, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, and the mover. That these members form a quorum, and that the Committee be empowered to elect its own Chairman annually." He said that his object in proposing that Committee was to ensure a careful consideration of all questions affecting the sanitation of the city coming up before the Corporation. What occurred at present was that such questions did not receive that consideration which the importance of the subject demanded. He instanced the case of the Health Officer's quarterly reports. Whatever might be said as to the merits of the contents of these reports, there was no doubt that they contained very valuable suggestions and dealt with very important subjects. But the only treatment given to these reports was that they were simply recorded, and even in doing so a great amount of impatience was shown. If any remarks were offered by a member, they were either not listened to or he was distinctly given to understand that the Corporation did not want to hear him. When any point dealt with in the report was brought up before the Corporation by a series of motions, it was of a technical character if the mover tried to go deeply into that question, he was not understood and was regarded as a bore ; if, however, he made a few passing remarks only, he was said to have failed in making out a case for his proposal. The result was that many important questions were thus over shelved owing to the pressure of the house. If such a Committee existed, all such questions might be referred to it, when they would be carefully considered, and the Corporation would then have to vote upon them with a carefully considered and well-digested opinions of the Committee before them. It would also remove a large amount of "talk" from the Corporation, which was so much complained of by the public, and on account of which it was said some influential men who call themselves men of business hesitated to join this body. If there was any truth in such statements, then by the Committee such a nucleus would be formed, the proposed committee the *personnel* of the Corporation might be improved. The advantage of having a permanent Committee was, that there would not be something like a continuity of work, which could not be obtained if separate committee were appointed for several matters coming up before the Corporation.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that under the provisions of the Act no permanent committee could be appointed, and if only an ordinary committee was appointed, it should be for some special object and purpose, which was not definitely stated in Mr. Katrak's motion.

The President having given his ruling against Dr. Katrak, he withdrew his motion.

QUESTION OF DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the question of the disposal of town sweepings which was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Roughton on the 4th instant.

The following is the correspondence on the subject :—

To the Chairman of the Standing Committee and the President of the Municipal Corporation.

Dear Sirs,—As I learn from the local papers that the Municipality had certain difficulties in regard to obtaining a suitable large plot of low-lying land at or near Chimbur for the purpose of depositing garbage from the city, I have the honour to bring to your notice that I own about 823 acres and four guntas of land in the south-east corner of Chimbur and Coorla, at a distance of about three miles from the inhabited parts of both the abovenamed places, and extending right up to the sea. Even if all the strict conditions under which Government offer their land are removed, the Corporation will have to face a very costly litigation which the property owners in Coorla threaten, should the Corporation make up their mind to fill the Government land there with *kutchra*. If the plot owned by me is taken up there will be no objection on that score. I shall be glad to communicate with you as regards terms, &c., if the Corporation make up their mind to go in for the plots. I may mention that the above plot will have the advantage of the *kutchra* being conveyed by boat, if so desired, and without the necessity of a railway. If the members of the Committee are desirous of deputing any gentlemen to inspect the spot, I shall be happy to afford all facilities for that purpose.—I have, &c.,

ARDESHER CURSETJI CAMA.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to your memo. dated 18th inst., I have the honour to submit the following report on the subject of removing and depositing the town sweepings on the ground offered for sale by Mr. A. C. Cama, near Chimbur. You inspected the ground with Mr. Lask, Mr. Bharucha, and myself on Friday last. I forward herewith a tracing showing the position of this ground. It is situated on the north side of the small village through which we passed, called Devnur, and is about four one-third miles distant from the Sion station and three miles from the Coorla station of the G. I. P. Railway. As you have desired me to submit my report so as to reach you before the 25th instant, I have had no time to consult the railway companies on the subject and to make any survey or take the level of the ground through which the railway line to Mr. Cama's land would pass. The figures in this report therefore should be taken as approximate only, but they are sufficiently reliable to enable the Corporation to decide whether the proposal to remove *kutchra* to Mr. Cama's ground is feasible or not, whether he should be asked to state the terms on which he would part with the ground, and whether surveys and detailed plans and estimates for carrying out the scheme should be made. The area of Mr. Cama's ground is about 824 acres or about 200 acres more than the Government ground proposed to be taken up at Coorla. It is far away from the town of Coorla and the cotton mills, and is well-adapted for the deposit of *kutchra*. There is a creek communicating with Bombay, and it might be possible to convey the *kutchra* in steam barges or boats from Mody Bay or other bunders to the ground during the dry season. This, however, is a matter which must be gone into thoroughly before a definite opinion can be formed, and I have, therefore, in the report confined myself to the consideration of the removal of the *kutchra* by rail only. The ground being further away from the G. I. P. R. than the Government ground, the initial cost of haulage and annual maintenance charges will be greater. The first consists of two items, viz., (a) additional length of rail-way siding. (b) extra land required for ditto. About 16,905 feet of additional length of railway siding will be required. The railway company's estimates for providing 16,005 running feet of siding from the Coorla station to the Government land at Chimbur is Rs. 1,88,200. This works out to Rs. 8/4, say Rs. 9 per running foot. At this rate the total initial cost of providing 16,905 feet of extra railway siding would be Rs. 27,331. About 22·27 acres of ground will be required for this siding. Assuming that an average rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre, including compensation for severance and cost of buildings and trees, if any, and 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition and 10 per cent. for contingencies in addition, the total cost of the acquisition of 22·27 acres of ground will be Rs. 27,831. The total initial extra outlay exclusive of the cost of Mr. Cama's land will therefore be (152 955 by 27 838) Rs. 180, 793. The extra cost of haulage and annual maintenance charge will be for the first item Rs. 30,190 and for the second Rs. 11,080, or in all Rs. 41,870 as shown below. The Railway Co.'s charge for haulage from Mahaluxmi to the Government land at Chimbur, a distance of about 8 miles, is Rs. 2·8 per waggon-load containing 10 tons of *kutchra*. This gives a rate of half-an-anna per ton per mile. The estimated quantity of *kutchra* to be carried daily to Chimbur being 1,513 cart-loads, say 822 tons, the extra cost of conveyance to a distance of 16,905 feet or about 3·22 miles will be 1·32 by 822 by 3·22 by 3/5 = 30,190. The railway company's estimate of the cost of maintaining 16,005 feet of railway from Cooria station to the Government land at Chimbur is Rs. 11,080 per annum. At that rate the annual cost of maintaining the extra length and 16,905 feet of railway siding will be Rs. 11,080. The additional expenses which the Corporation will have to incur if the proposal to utilize Mr. Cama's land were adopted may be summarized as below :—Initial cost Rs. 180,793, extra cost of haulage and maintenance charges per annum Rs. 41,870. Against the above additional expense and the value of the land, the Corporation will get more than 80 per cent. additional ground, and the revenue derivable from it will also be comparatively greater. Then, again, the complaint of the people of Coorla and the mill companies at the place of the possible nuisance will be removed, and if Mr. Cama will sell his ground outright the Corporation will derive the revenue so long as the fertility of the land lasts, and thereafter be able to make such use of it as they may think proper. If the Corporation approve of removing the *kutchra* to Mr. Cama's ground that gentleman may be asked to state the terms on which he would part with the ground and authorize me to make the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates for which purpose the services of a surveyor on Rs. 80 per month will be required for about two months.—I have, &c.,

M. C. MURZBAN, Executive Engineer.

The Commissioner stated the substance of the Executive Engineer's report on the advantage of purchasing Mr. Cama's land.

Mr. Cotton moved an amendment on the motion proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra on the last occasion with regard to taking up the Government land at Chimbur, the amendment being that the consideration of the offer made by the Government be postponed until next Monday to enable the Commissioner to ascertain the terms on which Mr. Cama would sell his land at Chimbur.

The Hon. Mr. Javerlal seconded the amendment.

Mr. Roughton supported the amendment, which was agreed to.

SUBSOIL WATER.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Underwood, "That the Commissioner be requested to have several subsoil reservoirs or openings dug in different parts of the city, and subsoil water be pumped into the storm-water canals or such other canals as may be most convenient to reduce the said subsoil water level."

THE BURIAL GROUNDS.

Dr. D. A. De Monte moved, in accordance with a notice "That the Municipal Commissioner should arrange to close the existing burial grounds at Mahim, Dadar, and Worli for such cases as die of the plague or suspicious plague deaths and to select a site for their interment outside these districts. The authorities concerned should be instructed to mark the position of the graves in which such cases have already been interred and to exhume them."

Veterinary-Major Mills, in seconding the motion pointed out that at St. Michael's burial-ground, which was 80 feet square, and was in use for about a hundred years, about 50 persons who had died from plague had been buried. At the Victoria burial-ground there were 300 bodies of persons who had died from plague, the ground at Salvacao having 207 bodies interred into it, the area of the latter, which was being used for the last 25 years, being 120 by 90 feet. In the Salvacao burial-ground there were also 190 bodies of men who had died from cholera buried during the last year or so. At St. Francis' Chapel 116 plague bodies were buried, there being a small patch of ground, which was dangerous to those visiting the Chapel. Many bodies were interred without coffins and without lime. Plague graves were not marked, and might be re-opened at any time.

Dr. Bahadhurji said that it was no use suggesting the closing of burial grounds from what had taken place in regard to a particular burial-ground in the city. It was only very recently that the Municipal Commissioner most emphatically stated to the Corporation that a particular burial-ground, where bodies had been buried over and over again, and about which, he said, he had in his pocket the opinions of sanitary experts as being eminently dangerous to the health of the locality, was about to be closed at once, but somehow or other, within a few days of such an emphatic and authoritative statement, it had transpired that the all-powerful Plague Committee had found out that there was still a patch of ground which could hold some more dead bodies for four months to come.

The President : What has this matter to do with the question before the Corporation ?

Dr. Bahadurjee said that it had everything to do with the question of sanitation, which had been referred to in the proposal submitted to the Corporation. The Plague Committee should not follow any policy of hesitation and vacillation out of fear, or something of that kind. They were not following a policy of consistency, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to see that though they were made fools of on one occasion, they might not be fooled again by the Plague Committee. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Singapore, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Ibamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Suez route interrupted between Alexandria and Malta.

Turkish route right.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain English.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon on twenty-eighth and at Mauritius at noon on twenty-ninth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	22	4	2 p.m.	60	16
Teheran	24	9	p.m.	18	8
Suez	..	..	..	..	..

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to-day, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 25th March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	18	..	3
" Karachi	..	21	..	1
" Madras	..	23	..	3

The action by Mr. Chaddock against the South Africa Company for services rendered by opening up the Limpopo River came to a close on Feb. 27 in the Queen's Bench Division. The Defendants had paid two hundred and fifty pounds into court, and the plaintiff's counsel recommended his client to accept that sum as compensation for the services he had rendered at the request of Mr. Rhodes in Africa. The plaintiff accepted this arrangement. Mr. Justice Cave said the difficulty had arisen from the plaintiff treating as legal, claims which were purely moral, and on which no legal demand could be founded. At the same time, what the plaintiff had done was calculated to be of advantage to the Continent of Africa at some future time. He endorsed the arrangement into which the parties had entered.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* sends an account of an interview which he had on Feb. 27 with M. Delyannis. The Greek Premier denounced the action of the Powers in strong terms, and asserted that Greece would persist in fulfilling her duty to the Christians in Crete. The Special correspondent in Crete telegraphs details of various skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Candia and Canea, and says that the feeling among the Moslems is of the most bitter kind. The Representatives of the Powers in Athens are engaged in drafting the Collective Note to the Greek Government, and it is possible that it will be presented in the course of to-day. It is understood in Vienna that Greece will be given four days in which to withdraw her troops and ships from Crete.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE A BALM.

Referring to the assurance given by the Viceroy last week, the *Indian Spectator* observes :—It will surprise no one in India, though it will gratify us all, to have Lord Elgin's assurance that her Majesty the Queen-Empress feels grieved and distressed at the sufferings of her Indian subjects. Her Majesty's sympathy with sufferers of every race and clime is as beyond question as it is beyond praise. Towards India especially has the Queen-Mother been more and more drawn of late. And the reason is not far to seek. The fact, that at her great age, with the cares of State weighing heavier and heavier upon her, our Sovereign Lady finds time to write to her representative time after time, making kindly and careful inquiries, affords another proof of that unaffected tender regard for the poor and the helpless which so distinguishes her Majesty's dealings with far-off India. The assurance given by the Viceroy last week will be a balm to the wounded and wornout spirit of millions of sufferers from the present tribulation. We should like the message to be conveyed to the suffering population in their own languages."

A SYMPATHETIC GOVERNOR.

In reference to the personal exertions of H. E. Lord Sandhurst in the matter of the plague and the famine, the *Sayaji Vijaya* of Baroda says :—In this connection it is satisfactory to note the incessant activity and self-sacrifice, shown by the noble Lord who governs the Bombay Presidency at this time. In him, Bombay has got a sympathetic and kind ruler, who regardless of his own comfort and convenience has been moving about since the first signs of scarcity and disease were apparent in his province, who has been visiting and revisiting the famine-stricken and the plague-stricken portions, personally inspecting and supervising the measures adopted by his officers and giving directions and advice in consultation with the popular leaders. It is a pity that the rule of such a sympathetic and liberal Governor should have fallen on such evil times, but at the same times it is a solace to see that no bureaucrat has fallen to the lot of Bombay in this her hour of need."

THE EFFICACY OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATIONS.

The *Indian Spectator* is not satisfied as to the efficacy of house-to-house visitations under the orders of the Plague Committee : Much faith cannot, we are afraid, be placed in the efficacy of house-to-house visitations with a view to isolate plague patients and segregate the probably affected, towards which the Gatacre Committee seem at present to be devoting the chief portion of their attention and energy. There are half a lakh of houses in Bombay, and many of them are large enough to be little villages by themselves. Let us take half an hour as the average required to search one house effectively ; and a rough estimation will show that we shall require six thousand search parties, each working for three hours a day, if the whole city is to be examined every day. To be effective, the examination must be made every day. Even though allowance be made for houses which have been deserted by the inmates and which, therefore, need not be daily examined, we shall require quite an army for this inquisitorial work of house to house visitation and search. Our J. Ps. we are certain, would fail to short of the number necessary ; and entrusting the work to soldiers only, as it has been done at some places, cannot but result in trouble, anxiety, and panic of no ordinary character. We should think a better way to success would be to build, under a penalty, the mutilated or dead bodies from houses, before they have been examined by special medical officers, located in different wards for the purpose, and a certificate obtained from them as to the cause of death. All cases of plague, and the houses thus affected, would be readily ascertained, and the inmates might then be segregated and the houses thoroughly disinfected. Fifty doctors, with a Policemen at each corner, and with a dozen superior officers to supervise, would thus effectively bring to light all plague cases, and discover the houses which should be burnt, destroyed, or fumigated.

A WARNING IN TIME.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* draws the immediate and serious consideration of the Plague Committee to the need of more room for preventing plague stricken persons from entering Bombay :—"The town is being rapidly filled in—the famine and pestilence having driven the thousands

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE King of Siam, whose visit to England during July and August next, is announced, is said to be the best-looking man is his own country, where he is very popular. To Dr. Gowan, his late body-physician and intimate friend, the King owes his knowledge of English. He has read many English books, novels chiefly, and every day for a long time he used to translate a piece of the "Arabian Nights" to his children before the latter were quite able to read that book for themselves. All the more prominent of the Siamese princes speak and write English with a fair amount of fluency.

This is not the first time that the King has left his country. He paid a visit to Lord Mayo in India in 1872, and the assassination of that distinguished man made a great impression upon him. Subsequently on several occasions he has gone on tour to the Straits Settlements, the protected Malay States, and so on. For a time he showed great anxiety as to the upbringing of the Crown Prince, giving the Prince's tutor, Mr. Morant, injunctions in favour of a strict and independent moral and intellectual education. Unfortunately circumstances occurred which deprived the Prince of Mr. Morant's wise care. Much attention in this country was directed to the King during his troubles with the French, and considerbie personal sympathy expressed with him.

Mr. McKinley is the twenty-fourth President of the United States of America since George Washington first held that position in 1789. Of the twenty-three men who have occupied the Presidential chair previously to Mr. McKinley, only sixten have served the full term of four years at the White House, but eight of this fifteen have been re-elected for a second period, viz., Presidents Washington (first President), Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson Grant, Cleveland, and Lincoln. The last named did not live to complete his second term of fourlyears, however, having been assassinatedon April 14, 1865, less than six weeks after the inauguration ceremonies.

The *Schoolmistress* has been interviewing Lord Londonderry about the work of the London School Board, and has secured from him a high tribute to the public spirit and devotedness of the body over which he presides. His Lordship, in bidding his interviewer "Good-bye," lays down the final injunction to "be sure and emphasise his great admiration for the whole-hearted earnestness displayed by the members, managers, and teachers of the Board. All parties and all sections," he says, "differ, though they may amongst themselves, yet have one feature in common—the most earnest endeavour to give the children the best education possible." We hear so much occasionally of the squabbles and differences of the Board, that it is extremely pleasent to have the other side of the picture presented to us in so unhesitating a fasion.

The monument to Bishop Thorold has now been placed over the Bishop's grave by the masons at Winchester Cathedral, who (the *Rochester Diocesan Chronicle* says) have excellently carved the fine design of Mr. Kitchin, the architect, son of the Dean of Durham. The large window will also be filled with stained glass as a memorial to Bishop Thorold. The tomb is a coped or roof-shaped one, the ridge being decorated with a very elaborate florfiated cross, the florfiations extending to the sloped sides, where are also carved in relief the pastoral staff and the shield charged with the arms of the see and the coat armour of the Thoroldş. At the foot of the cross are the words

Lord all pitying, Jesu blest,
Grant him Thine eternal rest.

The dedication round the sides of the tomb is: "In loving memory of Anthony Wilson Thorold, Bishop of Winchester, born June 13th, 1825; fell asleep July 25th, 1895."

Mr. Lucy in the March *Strand* tells a story of the late Mr. Reardon, M.P., an Irish Tory member, well-known in the House thirty years ago. He had acquired an odd habit of slipping off his boots as a preliminary of going to sleep over an argument. This proceeding greatly irritaced his neighbours, who dropped hints to him on the subject without effect. One night he was asleep with is boots off as usual, when a division was challenged. A happy thought struck an honourable and long-suffering member who sat near him. Taking the brogues gingerly between finger and tiumb, he passed out behind the Speaker's Chair, hiding the things under one of the benches at the back of the Chair. Mr. Reardon, thoroughly comfortable about the feet, slept on whilst the question was put, and did not even awake when the Speaker called "Ayes to the right, noes to the left." The bustle of the parting hosts at length aroused him. He felt down for his boots, and lo! they were not. He got down on his knees, peered all along under the bench, but like the Spanish Fleet, they were not yet in sight. The House was now nearly empty. The Speaker was regarding his movements with grave attention. The Whips at the doorway were impatiently signalling. There was only one thing to be done, and Mr. Reardon did it. He went forth and voted in his stockinged feet.

It is given to few to labour publicly for upwards of sixty years in tending the sick, yet such has been the remarkable record of Sister Mary St. Charles of the "Sœurs de la Misericorde," who have the care of the Hotel-Dieu Hospital at Monsbrison. The zealous administrations of this lady during this long period were recently deservedly recognised by the French Republic, who bestowed on her the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The venerable nun, who during the war of 1870 gained distinction for her indefatigable devotion to the sick and wounded, and who is now considerably over eighty years of age, is held in much reverence by the French people; and her investiture with the highest national distinction has just been made the occasion of a public ceremonial, at which the municipal and other high functionaries were present. Despite her great age, Sister Mary St. Charles is still actively engaged in the pursuit of her offices of mercy.

Truly, there is nobody like your thorough-going retrograde Russian for going "full steam ahead" once a so-called advanced idea has taken possession of him. Here is Prince Oldenburg, the uncle of the Czar, preparing for a tour through the Caucasus on board a caravan which is to be drawn by an auto-motor! This auto-car is to be a veritable *train de luxe*, for trust a Russian noble for inventive genius when his own comforts are concerned! There is to be the auto-motor, and attached to it a couple of vans, the first of which is to be in turn the dining-room, the salle de jeu (which is as indispensable to a Russian Prince as is his cub to the Bridshaw), and the bedroom of his Seren Highness. The second car is to combine all the culinary and domestic offices, including a safe in which the Prince's roubles and raiment are to be stored. We wish him joy in seeing the beauties of the Caucases under such original conditions, and hope his staff includes an able engineer who understands the mysterious freaks of the modern motor-car that is apt to sit down without a moment's notice, refusing to "move on" for indefinite periods.

The announcement that the Chancery chief clerks are henceforth to be styled "Masters" is not perhaps a matter of great public importance. At the same time it is interesting to remember that the office of "Masters in Chancery" dates, according to "Kerby's History of Equity," from before the Conquest. They appear to have been present as councillors in the Witan and later in the House of Lords. Some idea of their social position can be gained from a complaint made in the time of Richard II. by the Commons, to the effect that they were "over fatt both in boddie and purse and over well furred in their beneflces, and put the King to veiry great cost more than needed." From sitting with the Chancellor on the Bench, and afterwards with a judge, as his deputies they became in more recent times the officials who supervised the affairs of estates administered in Chancery. The scandelous delays, costliness and general inefficiency of their department have been immortalised by Dickens in Bleak House. In 1852 they were abolished, and were replaced by chief clerks acting directly under the control of the judges.

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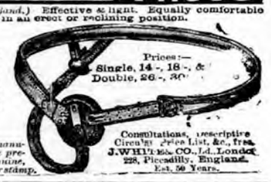

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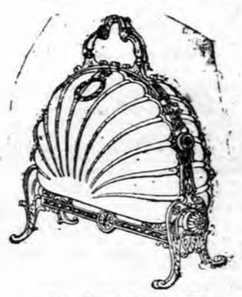

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